# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# SECOND EDITION.

## Four O'Clock.

## HYMENEAL.

### A Fashionable Wedding at the National Capital.

**Mr. Thomas W. Fitch and Miss Maria Ewing Sherman United in the Bonds of Matrimony.**

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Fitch, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, to Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, took place in St. Aloysius Roman Catholic church this morning, at 11 o'clock. The marriage was solemnized by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, the personal friend of Mrs. Sherman. The church, which seats nearly 2,000 persons, was densely crowded—that number of invitations having been issued.

**The Guests.**

Among the guests were President Grant and members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished army and navy officers, and prominent civilians, nearly all accompanied by ladies, the number of notables present exceeding that on any like occasion ever assembled in this city.

The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, attended by Rev. Father Healey, President of Georgetown College; Rev. Father Mooney, of Brooklyn, pastor of the church to which Mr. Fitch, the groom, belongs; Rev. Father Maguire, pastor, and Rev. Father Jamison, assistant pastor, of St. Aloysius, and a number of other clergymen. The music was Giorga's Mass in C, sung by the choir of the church, assisted by a double quartette.

**The Bridesmaids**

were Misses Lizzie and Ella Sherman, sisters of the bride; Miss Phillips, of Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Marcy, daughter of General Marcy, U. S. A.; Miss Alice Bartley, of Washington; Miss Marie Patterson, of St. Paul; and Miss Ella Ewing and Miss Bessie Smith, of Cincinnati.

**The Groomsmen.**

The groomsmen were Charles Rae, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Hunter, Paymaster Cochran, Edwin Wells, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Wood, of the United States Navy; Lieutenant Russell, of the Marine Corps; Thomas E. Sherman, brother of the bride, and Mr. Galvin, of Boston.

**In the Church.**

The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Lieut. Wood and Miss Ella Sherman, Lieut. Russell and Miss Bessie Smith, Edwin Wells and Miss Ewing, Thomas E. Sherman and Miss Marie Patterson, Mr. Galvin and Miss Alice Bartley, Paymaster Cochran and Miss Fanny Marcy, Lieut. Hunter and Miss Phillips, Charles Rae and Miss Lizzie Sherman, the bride leaning upon the arm of her father. The groom stood within the sanctuary, near the door leading to the sanctuary, and as the bridal party approached the altar he passed through the sanctuary leaning upon the arm of General Hugh Ewing, brother of Mrs. Sherman, and met the bride near the entrance to the sanctuary, where he received her from her father. The entire party then approached the altar railing, and, after kneeling a short time, took positions assigned them. Then the procession marched down the aisle Mendelssohn's Wedding March was rendered upon the organ. Preceding the bridal party, upon entering the church, was Mrs. General Sherman with her brother, Judge B. B. Ewing, Gen. T. C. Ewing, Senator Sherman, Judge Bartley and Col. Moulton.

**The Ceremony.**

All being in readiness, the Most Reverend Archbishop entered the sanctuary from the sacristy, and proceeded with the marriage ceremony, the bride and groom receiving the Holy Communion. At the conclusion of the mass, a special blessing was given, and the ceremony was ended.

**The Dresses.**

The bride wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with white satin tulle and orange blossoms, with pearl jewelry. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with white illusion, each alternate bridesmaid having her dress also trimmed with pink and blue flowers, those wearing pink passing to the left, and those wearing white to the right, as they entered the sanctuary. The groom and groomsmen, with the exception of Thomas Sherman, wore the regulation full uniform. Lieut. Sherman and Galvin were in full evening dress.

As the procession left the church a triumphant march from "Il Parcpsta" was performed.

**The Bridal Tour.**

The newly married couple leave this evening at six o'clock for their bridal tour north and west, reaching St. Louis, their future residence, about the 16th inst. In Brooklyn, the bridal party will be entertained by Mrs. Fitch, mother of the groom, and in Lancaster, Ohio, by the relatives of Mrs. Sherman residing at that place.

**Address by Archbishop Purcell.**

Before the mass, Archbishop Purcell read portions of the Scripture relating to the sacrament of matrimony, and then addressed the congregation. He said that the marriage ceremony had never before been performed in the United States under more interesting circumstances than at present. He was told that among those in the church was the ruler of this great republic, the greatest nation of ancient or modern times. He also was the father of the bride, who had achieved much fame as a soldier, and who was a most devoted patriot. There were other brave officers and Generals present who had gained the admiration and respect of every patriot of the country.

He then referred to the sanctity of the marriage tie, and said when the marriage union was consummated under such auspices as were witnessed to-day, there was every reason to believe that Almighty God would bless the couple.

The Archbishop next spoke of the family of the bride, referring to her grandfather and grandmother, Judge and Mrs. Ewing, and the noble traits of their character. He also spoke of the sacrament about to be administered, and said marriage is essentially a religious ceremony, and not a mere civil contract. It had been raised to the dignity of a sacrament by the Saviour of the world. He congratulated the vast assemblage in attendance upon the good order maintained, by which was shown respect for the house of God and for our Divine Lord, here present, as well as to His Excellency the President, and to the bride and groom.

Bishop Wood, of the Diocese of Philadelphia, was present, and occupied the dais on the right side of the altar within the sanctuary rail. His was attended by Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Peter's church of this city. The bride and groom and attendants were all within the sanctuary rail during the entire ceremony.

**The Floral Decorations**

at the church were not very elaborate, but in excellent taste. The main altar, as well as those upon either side dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, were filled with cut flowers, and a few plants were distributed near them.

**The Spectators.**

The crowd outside the church was so great that an entrance could not be gained for fifteen or twenty minutes after arriving at the church. In the church, on the right of the centre aisle, the front pews were reserved for the family, and on the left for the President and Cabinet. In the rear of the family, seats were reserved for members of General Sherman's staff. The President having been delayed by an accident, and the ceremony having been begun when he entered the church, he passed down one of the side aisles with Mrs. Grant, followed by Marshal and Mrs. Sharp, and took a seat near the sanctuary rail. Senator Sherman, who was in the centre of the church, with his family, noticed the President at the side, and passing over to where he was, escorted Mrs. Grant to the pew which he left, and then surrendered his seat to the President, and took one on the side aisle for himself. The officers of the army and navy present were all in full uniform, and seats were reserved for them and their ladies upon either side of the church. About one half of the church was left for the general public, to whom invitations had been extended, and the crowd was greatest in this part of the edifice.

**The Reception.**

The ceremony over, the bridal party returned to Gen. Sherman's residence, and received their friends from one to four o'clock—the bride and groom in the back parlor, while General and Mrs. Sherman occupied the front parlor. The bridal party received the congratulations in front of a niche containing a bust of General Sherman, under a canopy of flowers draped with smilax, from which also was suspended a marriage bell of snow white flowers. During the reception ceremony the Marine Band, stationed in the grounds west of the parlor, played appropriate airs.

**The Banquet.**

After the guests paid their respects to the bride in the Sherman mansion, they passed into an adjoining house, occupied by Assistant Postmaster General Routt, where a magnificent banquet awaited them. The table was set with covers for one thousand persons. Although many were present, there was no disagreeable crowding of the residence, and its entrances were profusely decorated with palms, century plants, dragon flowers, euphorbias, maranta, American Yucca ferns, and numerous exotics. The halls and banisters were wreathed with evergreens, and the doors leading into the various rooms were covered with cedars.

**The Bridal Presents,**

numerous and valuable, were exhibited in the library room.

**A Runaway Team.**

On the road to the wedding, the horses attached to the President's carriage ran away. The carriage contained the President and Mrs. Grant, and Marshal Sharp and wife. None of them were injured, though the carriage was smashed. The President immediately hailed another carriage and his party proceeded to the church, arriving there about five minutes after the service had begun.

The citizens of Greenville are discussing the question of building water works for that place. The project meets with considerable favor, and the committee appointed some time since to report upon a plan of works, recommend the Holly system. The next thing in order now is to raise the capital.

## FOREIGN.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Prince of Wales' Debts.**

LONDON, October 1.—The *Times* this morning, in a leading article, contradicts the statement recently current that the Queen has paid the debts of the Prince of Wales. At the present time, says the writer, the debts of the Prince amount to a little more than one-third of his annual income, and include scarcely any bills due longer than a year. The Prince's balances at his bankers to-day will more than suffice to meet every claim. It is true that the Prince is unable to live within his income, but the excess is provided from a fund which is his private property. This fund, which accumulated during the Prince's minority from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, is still sufficient to meet the yearly deficit in his expenses, though the time may come when this resource will be exhausted.

**Arrival of Direct Cable Steamers.**

QUEENSTOWN, October 1.—The steamers Ambassador and Dacia have arrived here. The Ambassador was accompanying the steamship Faraday in the work of laying the direct United States cable, and it is presumed the Dacia also belonged to the fleet.

### CHINA.

**A Pacific Mail Steamer Ashore.**

NEW YORK October 1.—A dispatch to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from Hong Kong, states that in the typhoon of September 21, the steamship Alaska was blown ashore, and is now on the rocks. Up to the present she has made no water, and hopes are entertained that she may be got off. The vessel is valued at $500,000, and uninsured.

A later dispatch from Hong Kong states that the Alaska was blown ashore at Aberdeen, near Hong Kong, while undergoing repairs, and would be got off at next tide.

### SPAIN.

**The Carlist Army Said to be Breaking Up.**

LONDON, October 1.—Advices from the north of Spain say there are signs of the breaking up of the Carlist army. Several insurgent leaders have surrendered, and it is reported that others were shot by order of Don Carlos for demanding a cessation of hostilities.

## POLITICAL.

**Nevada Independent State Convention.**

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The Independent State Convention of Nevada, at Carson, last night, made the following nominations, seven Democrats, four Republicans and three Independents: Bradley for Governor; A. C. Ellis, Congress; W. H. Beatter, Judge of Supreme Court, long term; S. H. Belknap, for short term; B. H. Hereford, Clerk of Supreme Court; J. D. Minor, Secretary of State; A. Bailloff, Attorney General; J. Schooling, State Treasurer; M. V. Hollar, Comptroller; John Day, Surveyor General; H. H. Howe, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. Frank Stewart, State Mineralogist; J. J. Hill, State Printer. A State Central Committee was also appointed.

**Minor Notes.**

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The Republican Convention of Odem's Parish will be held on October 12th. The Republican Central Executive Committee last evening ratified the conference agreement, with an amendment, that in case of a vacancy from death or any other cause, of a Republican member of the returning board, the pledge should be exacted that a Republican be selected by the Republican committee to fill such vacancy, the same rule to apply to the Conservatives.

The Conservative Committee will meet on October 5th, to take action on the agreement of the Conference Committee.

NASHVILLE, October 1.—Hon. Horace H. Harrison was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Congressional Convention in this city yesterday.

FORT JARVIS, N. Y., October 1.—George M. Seebee was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress from the Fourteenth District.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., October 1.—In the Democratic-Liberal Convention Col. A. F. Allen was nominated for Congress.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., October 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention met here to-day renominated T. C. Platt for Congress.

NEWARK, N. Y., October 1.—The Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention to-day nominated Martin L. Wardwell from Greenville, Tenn., to-day's date, says: The Democratic Convention of the First district assembled here to-day, and nominated Hon. Wm. McFarland, a brother of Hon. Robert McFarland, for Congress, on the twenty-ninth ballot.

## SARATOGA.

**Destructive Fire—The Grand Hotel in Ashes—Loss About Half a Million Dollars.**

SARATOGA, October 1.—The upper story of the Grand Hotel caught fire at eleven o'clock this morning, and notwithstanding extraordinary exertions, the building was completely destroyed. The efforts of the firemen resulted in saving the Grand Union and Congress Hotels intact. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. It originated in the north end of the south wing in the upper story, and it cannot be learned that any one was in that part of the building. The opinion prevails that the fire was set intentionally. That the principal hotels escaped the conflagration is regarded as providential. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, carrying a shower of burning cinders on the roofs of the Grand Union and Congress Hotels. At one time, about noon, the firemen had the flames pretty well under control, and it was believed that they would be confined to the south wing, when suddenly fire was seen to burst from the Grand Central tower, driving the firemen out of the building and gaining sudden and irresistible headway. At this time it seemed as though the destruction of the Grand Union and the Congress was certain, when all at once the wind shifted more to the south-west, and the flames were thus driven in the direction of Congress Park. Several times fire caught on the roofs and windows of the Congress and Grand Union Hotels, and was only extinguished by great effort in the face of blinding heat and smoke. As soon as the wind shifted, the firemen regained control of the fire. It seemed at one time as if the destruction of half the village was inevitable, and help was sent for from Troy and Whitehall. Aid came from both quarters and from Ballston, and the fire was prevented from spreading. The Grand Hotel is entirely destroyed. The building was worth about $300,000, and was insured for about $200 000. The furniture was insured for about $65,000.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1874.

**The Fire Insurance Question in Chicago.**

The *Times'* city article says the proposed action of the Board of Fire Underwriters to suspend business in Chicago until the Fire Commissioners at least show some disposition to make reform in their department, has not attracted much attention among the merchants and others in this city who trade with Chicago. Up to the present they have not looked on the matter in a serious light, and even if Chicago were left wholly uninsured, it would not, many say, have much influence with the merchants here who have customers in that city. They look more to the character and solvency of their customers than to insurance, which, in most cases, they regard as a secondary consideration. The proprietors of wholesale grocery establishments, doing a large business in Chicago, state that the trade here had not considered the subject at all, as a great majority of their customers were men on whom they could rely to protect their interests. Some of the jewelers and importers of plated and silverware were visited also, and their views on the whole coincided with those held by the grocery trade.

Mr. Montgomery, General Agent of Underwriters, says he has hopes of the just and amicable settlement of the difficulty.

## LETTER FROM KANSAS.

**A Wildly Extravagant Statement Corrected.**

PERRY, Jefferson county, Kansas, Sept. 28, 1874.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

In the GAZETTE of the 24th, I find a notice of a letter from this county to the Chicago *Tribune*, the writer of which says: "We will have 3,380,000 bushels of corn in this county, or more than twice as much as we ever had before."

I never saw a statement so wildly extravagant as this. The truth is, although Jefferson suffered less than the more western counties, the corn crop of this year is not one-tenth the amount above stated, nor is it one-fourth that of 1872. An average of five bushels per acre is the largest estimate the truth will warrant. Many farmers have none at all; some have as much as will feed their horses, but none to fatten their hogs. A few have enough for both; but none have any for sale. Thousands of lean stock swine have been shipped from this county to Iowa and Illinois; and we must send to those States for corn to supply the deficiency. And yet that writer speaks of our "splendid financial condition."

In this county there will be some destitution and suffering, but none that will require the interposition of the authorities, and we are not included in the relief bill just passed by the Legislature.

The drought was very severe; but the chinch-bug, perhaps, did more damage to crops than the locusts. Many fields of wheat were destroyed by that little pest; while some yielded good crops. Leaving the fields of small grain they attacked the corn. Countless millions sucked the sap, and there being little or no rain to supply more, the ears were few and small. Then came the locusts and devoured the blades and unripe ears. Nearly every county in Kansas is severely scourged, but the west suffered more severely than the east.

J. C.

## THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1874.

**Public Debt Statement.**

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month just closed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $ 1,207,204,600 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 517,025,200 |
| Total coin bonds | $ 1,724,229,800 |
| Lawful money debt | $ 14,678,000 |
| Matured debt | 6,457,710 |
| Legal tender notes | 382,075,407 |
| Certificates of deposit | 56,350,000 |
| Fractional currency | 46,731,018 |
| Coin certificates | 26,415,600 |
| Total without interest | $ 511,572,026 |
| Total | $ 2,256,937,526 |
| Total interest | $ 32,681,177 |
| CASH IN TREASURY. | |
| Coin | $ 77,409,677 |
| Currency | 16,115,840 |
| Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law | 56,350,000 |
| Total in treasury | 149,875,518 |
| Debt less cash in treasury | $ 2,139,748,196 |
| Decrease during September | 435,417 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money—principal outstanding | 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 969,362 |
| Interest paid by the United States | 24,325,396 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c | 5,469,979 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 18,855,418 |

## CHICAGO.

**The Centennial Commission rs on 'Change.**

CHICAGO, October 1.—The gentlemen representing the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, who are visit to this city was mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, were on 'Change to-day, and after the close of business Ex-Governor Bigler briefly addressed the members of the Board of Trade in reference to the proposed exhibition, urging its importance and its national character and the desirability of having the entire people of the country feel an interest in it, and take an active part in making it a success. His remarks were listened to with great attention.

## ST. LOUIS.

**The Steamboatmen's Convention in Secret Session.**

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—The Steamboatmen's Convention has been in secret session all day, discussing matters which the delegates say are of no interest to the general reader.

**THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.**

**Regular Weekly Meeting Yesterday.—What They Propose to Do About It.—The Rising Main Contract to be Rested.—Making Financial Arrangements.—Steering Clear of Politics.**

Yesterday afternoon a regular weekly meeting of the Central Taxpayers' Union was held at their headquarters. President Jones presiding and Mr. A. P. Norton officiating as Secretary pro tem.

Judge Mellon, from the Financial Committee, reported that they had counsel with reference to the recent letting of the contract for the "rising main's, by the Water Committee. The opinion of the attorney, which he submitted, was in substance, that the Water Committee had a right to let the contract subject to the approval of Councils, but that they could not let it except to the lowest bidder, who gave proper security.

In commenting upon this opinion, the Judge held it to be sound, and said that in compliance with it the Finance Committee had instructed the attorneys of the Union to draw up the papers and take the case to Court to prevent the ratification of the contract.

He held that the law did not allow the committee to "pass by" a bidder who was the lowest, when he gave the necessary security, as had been done in this case.

He further charged that the Water Committee was illegally constituted, and was therefore not empowered to give out any contract. He further asserted that there was a regular "Ring" business in the letting of their contracts. All these things, he asserted, must be brought before the Courts to test the power of Councils. The Judge's opinion and that of the Committee also proposed to make an investigation to see whether the debt of the city had not reached the constitutional limit.

Some discussion ensued as to who was to pay the legal expenses, but eventually it was agreed that their would be no trouble in securing sufficient funds to pay all the legal talent employed.

Judge Mellon presented a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to appoint a special Secretary, who should give his time to the Union, keep the books, issue circulars, &c. The resolution was adopted.

Also, a resolution appointing Mr. Alexander King Treasurer, and the Fort Pitt Banking Company the Depository.

Mr. Riddell was opposed to this discussion, and arrangement of financial matters in "open meeting," that the reporters could catch and spread the details broadcast. He thought the Finance Committee ought to do the work in committee.

Mr. Dunlap said the association courted publicity, and he believed in being above board in everything. He closed with a motion which was adopted, that the Secretary be instructed to send out postal cards, asking that contributions for the furtherances of the object of the Union be left at the Fort Pitt Banking Company.

Dr. Gallaher reported that the hall now occupied by the Union could be had at $4 a week.

The Union approved of it and decided to keep the hall at that figure. The Finance Committee was instructed to pay $39 now due for the hall for the last three months.

Mr. Powers, who was appointed to interrogate the candidates on the several tickets, reported that the letters were not sent before Tuesday, and therefore they could not reasonably expect answers, still there were three replies received. He thought, however, it would be best not to read these replies, as they might give the other candidates a clue to an answer. At his suggestion, therefore, the Interrogation Committee was instructed to hold the replies until the next meeting, by which time it would be considered that all the candidates had had an opportunity of replying.

Captain Ward then called up his resolution for the calling of a taxpayers county convention to nominate a People's ticket. Action on the resolution after a warm debate was again postponed, although the Captain waxed wrathy and declared it was the purpose of certain parties to "smuggle the matter."

The Union then adjourned.

**SYNODICAL WORK.**

**The Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.**

This body has just closed its thirty-second Annual Convention at Brookville, Pa. The sessions were very harmonious, and all the members of Synod, engaged in the work of the Convention with enthusiasm. The officers chosen for the present year are: Rev. S. E. Barnitz, President; Rev. M. Colver, Secretary; Rev. F. T. Hoover, Missionary President, and C. Yeager, Esq., Treasurer. The number of ministers now connected with the Synod is twenty-four. There are three vacant charges in its territory. The whole number of charges is twenty-two. There are two missions, belonging to this Synod, both in a prosperous condition.

Three young men have been receiving aid from the educational fund the last year, in pursuing their studies for the ministry of the Gospel.

Three candidates for the ministry were ordained, and one was licensed to preach for one year.

The reports of the different charges, concerning their benevolent contributions during the past year, were very gratifying. The whole amount contributed for general benevolence was $3 263.89.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion presents a very encouraging view of the spiritual condition of the congregations.

Three clerical delegates, and as many laymen, were chosen to represent this body in the next convention of the General Synod to meet in Williamsport in June next.

The people of Brookville have given full proof of the genuineness of the hospitality for which they are distinguished by the generous manner in which they entertained the visitors.

The Lutheran congregation there is a model of zealous self-denial. For a number of years it was a mission, struggling for existence, but through the self sacrificing labors of its present pastor, Rev. J. M. Wonders, aided by a noble band of earnest members, the charge has become self-sustaining.

During the past year they have repaired their church at an expense of about $1,300. On Sabbath this beautiful edifice was dedicated to the service of God, the Rev. T. C. Billheimer, Pastor of Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh, preaching the dedicatory sermon. On that occasion a effort was made to secure money to pay the debt yet remaining for repairs, which amounted to about $400. This effort was entirely successful. There is now a very bright prospect before these people. They have been very much encouraged by the liberality of the citizens of Brookville.

The Synod adjourned Monday evening, to meet in Fayetteville, Lawrence Co., Pa., Tuesday, October 5th, 1875.

The last session was spent by the members of Synod in short addresses telling of their encouragements and discouragements in the past year, and their prospects for the future; and all who where there felt the presence of the Holy Ghost—a most fitting close this, of a most interesting Convention.

OCCASIONAL.


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## REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

### The Military at Mt. Pleasant.

**Encampment of the Eighth Division—The Organizations Composing It—Fine Appearance and Creditable Inspection of the Troops by Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta.**

MT. PLEASANT, PA., October 1, 1874.

This town and the surrounding neighborhood have been in a high state of excitement for several days past, owing to the encampment here of the Eighth Division of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, under command of Major General Gallagher, and to-day the interest culminated in the grand review and inspection by Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta and his staff. Early this morning the town was astir and it was evident from the activity to be seen on every hand that an event of unusual importance to this vicinity was on the eve of happening. The population from the farming districts commenced to pour in almost before the sun was up and several hours before the arrival of the Governor the long main street of Mt. Pleasant was lined on either side with hundreds of every sex and size, anxiously awaiting the appearance of the Chief Executive. Mt. Pleasant is a very lengthy town. It is as long as the moral law and by no means a pretty place. It is almost enough to break up the corporation to buy boards to build sidewalks with. The Jordan House is the chief hotel, and to get from it to the depots necessitates a walk of about three quarters of a mile to one, and a hack ride of nearly two miles to the other. It being generally understood that the Governor would stop at the Jordan House, that place was made the headquarters for the rural folk, the roaring fire in the bar room adding no little to its attractiveness, when it is considered that a cold, chilly wind circulated quite freely all day and created a heavy demand for overcoats and shawls. Among the numerous turf pictures, illustrated railroad advertisements, Benicia boys, Florence Nightingales, &c., that decorate the walls in the room is a *fine simile* of one not altogether unknown to fame. It is a picture of Frank Cowan, the author of "Zomara," and his sharp features, relieved by the brond brimmed Spanish hat that always embellishes his cranium, elicited their full share of attention and criticism.

**THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.**

I had become almost completely tired out with waiting. I had studied the latest fall fashions as displayed in the gorgeous female costumes that so brilliantly illuminated the street, and was turning elsewhere for something on which to fix my attention, when a buggy from outside drew me to the window, and looking up the street I saw an old rickety hack just coming over the brow of the hill. Seated on the outside with the driver I recognized the tall, stately form of Governor Hartranft, and when the vehicle drew up to the hotel and discharged its contents, Adjutant General Latta stepped out accompanied by General Green and the other staff officers, among whom was Col. J. B. Moore, of your city, who was distinguished visitors were received very quietly and unostentatiously, there being no wild demonstrations of excitement on the part of the spectators. The Governor and his suite were escorted to the parlors where he held a sort of informal reception there being numerous "give us a wag of your paw." A great many, however, were too diffident and bashful. They desired to see and hear what was going on, but didn't want to go in the house. This no doubt was accommodated by a speech from the Governor, who, from a prominent position on the portico delivered a plain, practical and sensible address, which was respectfully listened to and received with applause. There was a wonderful lack of enthusiasm here to-day. It seemed as though nothing at all proved sufficiently exciting to raise a cheer. Perhaps it may be ascribed in a large measure to the penetrating breeze that blew a stiffy all day and which went to the very marrow of one's bones. At the conclusion of the Governor's address, preparations were at once made for the review and inspection of the troops.

**THE EIGHTH DIVISION.**

This division is composed of the militia of Washington, Green and Westmoreland counties, Fayette and Somerset counties are also included in the Eighth Division, but neither of them had any troops in the field. The companies now camped here are as follows:

Co. "A," Monongahela City Light Guards.
Co. "B," Capt. U. B. Huhs, of Mt. Pleasant.
Co. "C," Capt. Armstrong, of Greensburg.
Co. "D," Capt. John Uecapher, of Livermore.
Co. "E," Capt. Bell, of North Washington.
Co. "F," colored, Capt. Wm. Catlin, of Monongahela City.
Co. "G," Capt. Towney, of Oakland Cross Roads.
Co. "H," Captain Wilson, of Washington.
Co. "I," Capt. Woods, of Latrobe.
Co. "K," Capt. J. M. Kent, of Waynesburg.
Co. "L," Lieut. Pattie, of New Salem.

The camp is located on the outskirts of the town, but for a few days past the boys have not been having a remarkably pleasant time, owing to a disagreeably large amount of moisture. This morning before review, the soldiers had a little target practice at a negro, who has been shieving around the camp for several days and who was warned that if he didn't cease his depredations and clear out, he would be warmed up lively. He did not heed the hints that were plainly thrown out, and about the time required to hit a nigger stealing again, finding himself discovered he started over the hill on the double quick, with about a dozen soldiers after him, every one pegging away at him with a revolver, but as none desired to hit him very badly he escaped unhurt.

**THE REVIEW.**

The review and inspection commenced about eleven o'clock and did not end until half past two o'clock. The companies all made a very fine appearance; some of them are elegantly uniformed and well drilled. There were about three hundred and fifty men in the field, each company averaging about thirty-five men. Adjutant General Latta expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the discipline and condition of the Eighth Division, but hopes to see it improved in every respect next year. About three o'clock this afternoon the officers left for Harrisburg, having dined with General Gallagher. This evening the soldiers will be out on parade, and will write is engaged maneuvering in the public square, Colonel Black commanding. J. S. R.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

OPERA HOUSE.—The drama of "Clancarthy" still holds the boards at the Opera House, and no more pleasing attraction could possibly be offered. The play is the best which has been given in this city for many a day, and it is no wonder that it draws crowded houses. Mr. Adams, who plays the leading part, is excellent, and the support is all that can be desired. To-night Mr. Adams will take a benefit.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—The weather yesterday was more favorable and it had a telling influence on the numbers which visited the great Roman Hippodrome during the day. The afternoon performance passed off delightfully and was witnessed by a fair house. The races were particularly exciting and was rendered the more so by the English jockey named "Tiny" flying around the ring at a rapid rate a number of times giving a practical demonstration of an old fashioned runaway.

In the evening the audience was much larger which gave evidence that the interest was increasing. The performances were witnessed by a large crowd who sent up cheer after cheer as each of the performers would distinguish themself in their specialties. During the performance one of the English race horses broke loose from a colored jockey and for a time things were very lively in the ring. He ran around the ring eight times greatly to the amusement of the spectators. No doubt a great many are intending to visit the Hippodrome to-day and to-morrow and as there is an unusual demand for seats, it would be well to apply early at the office for cards of admission. The interesting feature of to-day will be the balloon ascension, when Professor Donaldson will be accompanied by the members of the evening press. The balloon which will be used on this occasion, is the largest ever seen in this vicinity and will, when inflated, hold 60,000 feet of gas. This monster is named after its distinguished owner "P. T. Barnum." It will be started on its voyage at four o'clock, immediately after the close of the afternoon performance. Possibly the most interesting feature of Mr. Barnum's visit to this city will be the grand picnic to the clouds on next Tuesday afternoon. It is the intention to carry a party of eight young ladies in the car of this monster air ship, with a lot of provisions that they may enjoy a feast high in the air. Mr. D. S. Thomas, the gentlemanly manager of the entire combination will accompany the party on their voyage and will, after a landing has been made, return the young ladies to the city. The trip will be made in the afternoon, and will be concluded before the shades of night make their appearance. The young ladies, through whom the voyage, represent the best society of the city, one of them being a daughter of one of our ex-Mayors. This will be the second great event of the kind which has ever taken place in this country, and no doubt will be witnessed by a large multitude.


Duc of Saxe Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.


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Fully explained in the *Wall Street Reporter*, also the new method of operating in Puts, Calls or Double Privileges, by investing from $10 to $100 Mailed free by L. W. Hamilton & Co.; Stock Brokers, 48, Broad street, New York. MWF


Rig Heads
Can be suited at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap Hats
At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.


## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····Hymeneal happenings largely engage Aldermanic attention just now.

····The love song of the mewsical cat is heard on these still, beautiful moonlight nights.

····Alderman Hoerr united one of Barnum's showmen and his "sweetheart" in the bonds of matrimony on last Monday.

····A telegram has been received in this city, stating that Evan Morris and his companions have arrived safely in Boston.

····The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and approved the monthly pay-roll amounting to $3,776.83.

····The roadway at the corner of Seventeenth and Carson streets, South Side, is in a very bad condition, and needs repairing.

····To-morrow the Principals of the Pittsburgh Public Schools will hold their regular Congress at the rooms of the Central Board.

····City Controller Snodgrass is ready to pay those Revisors, who were prevented, by the absence of City Assessor Phelps from drawing their stipends.

····A young man was run over yesterday afternoon in the yard above the Union Depot, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. His name could not be learned.

····There seems to be some difficulty between the Waverly Coal Company and their employes in Westmoreland county. Nothing of a serious character has as yet transpired.

····On Wednesday afternoon a female pickpocket relieved a lady passenger of a pocket book containing fifteen dollars, and a check for seventy dollars at the Union Depot.

····Thomas W. Harper, the boy who accidentally shot himself in Allegheny on Wednesday evening, was still alive last evening and slight hopes entertained of his recovery.

····The rooms of the Young Men's Library and Reading Rooms Association, of West Liberty were dedicated last night. The rooms are located on Chestnut street, and are very cosy, and cheerful.

····The Revenue Collections in the Twenty-third District during September aggregated $36,339 16, of which over $24,000 came from the tax on tobacco and over $10,000 from the tax on spirits.

····A ball was held last Tuesday night for the benefit of a Lawrenceville policeman who was recently burned out, which, it is said, closed rather informally, a number of visitors receiving sore heads before going home.

····John Murray, in the employ of Street Commissioner Hunter, was struck by a wagon tongue while working on Liberty street, near Twentieth, on Wednesday afternoon, inflicting severe injuries about his head.

····The officers of the Monongahela Water Company, of the South Side, together with a number of visitors, spent a short time yesterday in testing three new fire plugs in the Thirty-sixth ward (Temperanceville).

····The alarm of fire struck from box 143 a few minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday, was caused from a fire in the chimney of a building on Mary Ann alley, South Side. The fire was speedily extinguished, and the damage done was inconsiderable.

····A contract has just been closed with D. W. C. Carroll & Co., of the Fort Pitt Boiler works, for building five large steam boilers to be placed in a new towboat now being constructed at Coalport, O., for the use of the Salt Transportation Company, of Middleport, Ohio.

····A farewell missionary meeting was held in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, Miss Maggie Hardy of the congregation being present to bid farewell to her friends before leaving for India. She goes to her new field of labor in the course of a week as a missionary.

····In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday morning D. T. Watson, solicitor for the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, of McKeesport, brought suit against D. S. Haney, the defaulting cashier of the institution, on behalf of his four bondsmen, James O'Neal, N. W. Hunter, Robt. Haney and John W. Patterson.

····During the past month the mail matter handled at the Allegheny Postoffice was as follows: Delivered—Mail letters, 68,749; mail postal cards, 3 924; local letters, 4,492; local postal cards, 1,567; papers, 3,306. Collected—Mail letters, 28,628; postal cards, 6,447; local letters, 2,005; papers, 2,142; registered letters not reported.

····Mrs. Henderson, a woman who killed her husband with an ax at Concord Station, near Erie, and who has since been confined in jail, died in the prison on last Tuesday. On account of her feeble health, the Court, only a few days before had ordered that she receive careful medical attention and such out-door exercise as would prove beneficial, but on the date and she died as above stated.

····There was a fire at 2:00 on Wednesday night, of which mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE. He was playing cards with Bryan Devine in Davis & Hasley's saloon when they became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in a dangerous wound being made in Kennedy's side. His assailant has been arrested and committed to jail to await the injuries of his victim.

## PERSONAL.

···Major General Gallagher looks very much like General Scott.

···Capt. J. B. Moore officiated yesterday on the staff of Adjutant General Latta.

···Tom Conlon, of the Duquesne Greys, looked at the review and inspection yesterday.

···E. B. Reynolds, of the Reynolds House, Broadford, assisted in reviewing the troops yesterday, at Mount Pleasant.

···John J. Torley, Esq., of Pittsburgh, one of the jolliest men that ever smoked a "coby," is in the city.—*Altoona Tribune.*

···Bent Beeson's Milligan Guards did not turn out yesterday from Uniontown, and Governor Hartranft was consequently disappointed.

···Chief Engineer White starts to-day for St. Louis to be in attendance at the Chief Engineer's Convention which meets there next Monday.

···Captain Tom Shannon, U. S. Storekeeper at Broadford, and an old steamboatman, takes a lively interest in military matters, if his actions at Mt. Pleasant yesterday can be taken as an index.

···Among the physicians of this city who will attend the State Medical Society which meets in Philadelphia next Wednesday, are Drs. Willard, McCulloch, Cooper, Burgher, Cowley, Edmundson, Selp, and others. These gentlemen will leave on Tuesday.

···J. Eoky, Beaver Falls; S. Pickard, Wm. Cameron, Philadelphia; J. C. Dodds, Mrs. Dodds, Bakerstown; B. Magoffin, Mercer; P. K. Murtland, Youngstown, O.; P. Rosepaugh and lady, Textura; J. P. Scarch, Indiana; Aaron Boyed and wife, Hanover township; E. B. Wilson and lady, New Castle; R. U. Callerson, A. S. Brubaker, Johnstown; J. G. Daseleen, Sallieville, O., and Miss Warren, McKeesport, were at the St. Clair Hotel yesterday.

···Tom's Cameron, T. S. Weiss, James Hayden, R. L. Brownfield, Philadelphia; J. O. Meyers, Meyersdale; John M. DeLiney, S. Ruiter, L. L. Minor, J. W. Wood, Ewing Brownfield, Uniontown; Wm. Brown and wife, Kittanning; W. H. Taylor, Connellsville; James Allen, Allianee, O.; Jas. H. Wallace, H. H. R

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

### COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
*Twenty-second District*
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
*Twenty-third District.*
THOMAS M. HAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
*Forty-second District,*
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
*Forty fourth District,*
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
*Forty fifth District,*
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
*First District,*
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
*Second District,*
CHARLES JEREMY,
JAMES ONSLOW.
*Fourth District,*
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
S. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.
*Fifth District,*
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
H. K. SAMPLE,
*Sixth District,*
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, *Jr.*, Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 98.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

SMALL-POX is alarmingly prevalent in New York city, and attention is being called to it in the public prints. Vigorous efforts are to be put forth to prevent its spread.

THE Steamboatmen's Convention, in session at St. Louis, seeks among other things the abolition of wharfage fees, which are declared oppressive and of the nature of petty extortions.

THE plan of reconciliation, in Louisiana, involving a return election board of three Republicans and two Democrats, has been ratified by the Republicans, although Pinchback opposed it. The Democrats are yet to act upon it, and will doubtless ratify.

417. Had a very large reduction been reported, the Democratic press would have seen in it a design to influence the Fall elections. As it is, we presume it will be accepted as an honest statement.

THE Sherman-Fitch wedding came off yesterday, in proper order, and with stately ceremony. There has possibly been just a tinge of competition in this matter of weddings, the daughter of the General of the Army being thought to be worthy as grand a wedding as was accorded to the President's daughter. The affair was entirely different, of course, from the White House wedding, but was a grand success, nevertheless.

THE Prussian Parliament is called to meet on the 10th instant. No particular reason is given for this assembling, and yet very important measures, it is thought, will be presented to it for action. The contest with the ecclesiastics continues to be bitter, and there are assurances that the end is very far off. The old Catholic movement is not as firm as it was, and new measures in the conflict are very necessary. Yet Bismarck is the man for original measures.

OUR attention has been called to a movement in progress in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in the way of furnishing a cheap lunch to the people, as a means of drawing them away from saloons, where cheap dinners are made an attraction, in order to draw custom to the bar. It is said that in the several cities mentioned these movements are successful, and influential for good. The fact is worthy of the attention of such practical people as seek to accomplish reform in a proper and useful manner.

THE Liberal Republican party of New York, after a brief and unhappy life, departed existence a few days ago, in solemn and formal manner. A meeting of its friends was had, a resolution offered, and the poor thing was gone. So emaciated was it that it was not thought necessary to bury it, so no funeral rites were devised, no mourners appointed, and no prayers were said. It was an unfortunate bantling. As soon as born it was handed over to the Democratic party to be dry nursed, but this institution had been so long accustomed to caring for poor but hardy negro children that it could not be sufficiently tender for so delicate a child. The rough treatment bestowed upon it, and the general lack of sympathy felt, ended the poor thing's life.

A SEVERE and animated contest is going forward in General Harry White's Congressional District. All the factional elements in Indiana and Jefferson counties seem to have broken loose, and are in full play. The result is, a necessity for an extremely vigorous canvass. The first of a series of meetings was held in the Court House in Indiana on Wednesday evening last, at which an audience that densely crowded the capacious Court room was present. Governor Hartranft, who had been inspecting the militia of the region during the day, delivered a short address, and Senator Scott and J. Vannote followed with more lengthy speeches. Senator Scott was in excellent condition, and delivered an address of rare ability and power. The canvass in that Congressional District will be one of great vigor, and despite the factional hostility, will doubtless result in the election of General White. He has a majority of 1,500 in the district to go upon, and is a man of rare tact and energy, in the management of a political canvass. If the meeting of Wednesday evening may be taken as a criterion, there is already a latent interest that will soon develop into an enthusiasm that will ensure success.

GENERAL SHERMAN was a somewhat eccentric, but successful soldier, full of genius, and a man of bold and original ideas. His views of the war, and experiences in it, have been given to the public, in a serial form, and many of his ideas are forcibly expressed, as well as original and striking. He is generally recognized as an excellent man, of pure motives and noble purposes, full of impulsive goodness, but not as considerate as might be—prone to be governed by feeling rather than judgment. He has been annoyed at the relations sustained, in time of peace, between the General of the Army and the War Department. He complains that his control over the army is not as complete as it should be, that his office is a sinecure. He prefers the substance to the shadow, and is not disposed to a life of honorable quietude. Yet there are dangers attending the conferment of so much power as he asks that are to be carefully considered before it is yielded to. The rebellion illustrated the importance of holding the military power of the nation divided during a time of peace. While every honor will be cheerfully accorded to General Sherman, there are things that cannot be yielded to any one.

### *THE GENIUS OF PERVERSITY.*

The troubles of Louisiana, so far as regards the Penn outbreak, are probably over for good. So in the South generally, quiet reigns, where disorder and violence and bloodshed but recently abounded. But the fact that the disorders, so recently ended occurred, and that they developed simultaneously, is significant. Also, that these events were closely related to the declarations of the Democracy of the North in opposition to the Civil Rights bill. That the utterances North, and the actions South, represented the idea and feeling of opposition to the Civil Rights bill, and hostility to the negro, is too evident to admit of doubt. Yet this manifestation of feeling is in opposition to the declarations made by the Democracy in the days following the war. From time to time, as one after the other of the amendments to the National Constitution were adopted, that party declared its acceptance of the situation, and its purpose to abide the results of the war. Yet as the Fourteenth amendment was brought up, they opposed it; when adopted they accepted it; so the Fifteenth amendment aroused the ire of that party, and aroused its envenomed hostility. Defeated, they again accepted the situation, and affirmed their purpose to abide the law. Yet when Congress proposes to pass a law which shall secure to the colored race the very rights conceded, a new outburst takes place.

At the South, if we may trust the many declarations that come from Democratic sources, this idea is carried much farther. The old rebel element has risen up to assert its dominancy once more. It does not propose to take from the colored race the franchise, but it does propose to compel them to vote under its dictation. It will not remand them to slavery, but it will compel them to labor as it may require. It would deprive them of the fruit of the ballot, officials of their own choice; of its concomitant,—the free exercise of preference. It will not restore slavery, but it will compel them to work under dictation, and with laws that will place them at the mercy of their old masters. In brief, the exercise of the ballot will be a meaningless form, and the name of freedom a sham. All this is the manner in which modern Democracy manifests itself. It is like the Jews midway on their journey toward freedom,—full of longing for the old flesh pots of slavery. It accepts, but urgently pleads against the full reign of freedom.

We pronounce all this the manifestation of the very genius of perversity. Yet as well might that party seek to turn the sun back in its course, as to change the current of affairs in this country so far as to practically restore slavery. From the very first the Pilgrims, on the bleak shores of New England, dedicated this land to liberty. Although Smith's Virginia colony developed slavery, yet the free civilization of the North was far more rugged than it; and when the Declaration of Independence came to be proclaimed, it breathed the very spirit of liberty, although a regretful concession was made to the fact of slavery in our midst. So all the earlier moral sentiment of the country was against the institution. At an early time Delaware came within one legislative vote of freeing the slaves, and even Virginia was prone to the same view. Jefferson was in sentiment opposed to slavery; and so of many of the ablest and best. It was only when the [illegible] fell into a decline [illegible] tained; and the greater the party corruption, the stronger its advocacy of slavery. When at last, the days of dark, gloomy, utter corruption came, the attempt was made to force slavery on Kansas and to declare it national. It was while making this struggle that the Democracy went down.

The Republican party sprang into existence, more as a Providential inspiration, than as a mere political scheme. Its first attitude and declarations were violations of all previous experiences and ideas. The Whig party was an extremely moderate anti-slavery party, and went down. The Republican party came forth, giving greater prominence, and stronger and more positive utterance to the very doctrine which the Whig party, weakly holding, failed with. The vindictiveness of the cry of "abolition" was met by the acceptance of the name, and the open, distinct, positive and persistent declaration that slavery is sectional, not national. Out of this contest came the war, and with it, freedom to all. Thus the tendency and growth of the country has been steadily toward a larger liberty, and never in the direction of slavery in any of its forms. Therefore, the party that favors freedom, and seeks to enlarge and perpetuate it, is the one that is in accord with the genius of our institutions and people; and the one that seeks the re-development of slavery, in any of its forms, represents the genius of perversity and wrong.

The tendency of the Republican party was, to avoid, during the present canvass, the old issues, and address itself to those new and living questions that are immediately before us. We have, in the future policy of this Government toward the railroads, the question of finance, the development of the resources of the country, and its promotion of its industries. There are enough legitimate issues, that look to the present and future well being of the country, to claim attention. But just as this concession was being made, and the previous line of operations abandoned, a furious outburst of Democratic wrath against the Civil Rights bill, emphasized by the outrages in the South, came along to revive old feelings and discussions. If the spirit that would thus appeal to a record so full of evil, is not the very essence of perversity, we do not know what can be so regarded. It is wrong in itself, wrong in its tendencies, and in all things the very genius of perversity. As such, let it be remanded into quietness once more.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

DR. MCMICHAEL, of Butler county, was nominated for State Senator by the Democratic conferees who met in Kittanning on Thursday last.

THE Lebanon Republicans have nominated the following candidates: Congress, Hon. John W. Killinger; Assembly, Isaac Hoffer and W. H. Hostetter, Esqs.

THE Republican central organ of Iowa, the Des Moines *Register*, is waging fierce war upon Mr. Kasson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh district.

THE Republican Senatorial Conferees for the Thirty-third district—Franklin and Huntingdon counties—met in Harrisburg, Monday, and nominated Colonel Theodore McGowan, of Franklin county. The nomination will be well received in Huntingdon county.

THE Republicans of Sullivan county, Pa., met in convention on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Congress, Col. J. H. Horton; President Judge, Hon. T. J. Ingham; Sheriff, Frank Hanan; Commissioner, Lyman Baker; Auditor, James H. Campbell.

THE temperance party of Lancaster county have nominated a ticket, as follows: Senator, Thirteenth district, G. W. Reichenbach, Fourteenth, Dr. A. Sheller, Assembly, Martin Overholtzer, Jas. A. McPherson, Dr. J. A. Shober, J. W. Heisey, G. W. Marks.

THE real contest between Latta and Olmsted, the candidates for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, is on wool—wool in every aspect—Latta wanted to tax sheep; Olmsted opposed that. Latta voted against the Thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery; Olmsted voted for it. The "contrast" is there. And as to its being "honorable" to Latta we leave the public to judge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ONE of the Republican candidates for Congress in Georgia is out in a statement to the voters of his district showing what he intends [illegible] gress if elected. He promises to do all in his power to prevent the passage of the civil rights bill, and his friends assert that he will succeed. He also promises to obtain the passage of an act of Congress removing the tax from brandy. Also, an act to put a stop to all prosecutions in the United States Courts for past offenses against the revenue laws. Just what additional legislation the embryo statesman will procure is not stated, but certainly the candor with which he proclaims what he will do shows that he is unquestionably satisfied that he will make an unusually influential member of Congress.—*Washington Chronicle.*

### PERSONAL.

JOHN HENDERSON, aged forty-four, a civil engineer from West Virginia, committed suicide at New Orleans by taking laudanum.

COL. J. W. FORNEY writes in a private letter from Europe "that England is about to take hold of the Centennial matter, and that we may expect shortly the news of vigorous and practical action."

LONGFELLOW's poem, which will be read at the opening of the Bay State course of lectures in Boston on Thursday evening, is entitled the "Hanging of the Crane, and represents the different stages of family life.

THE veteran English artist, Kenny Meadows, died in London the last of August, and was buried in the tomb of his father-in-law, Mr. Henning, once a sculptor of note, in the quiet cemetery of St. Pancras, Finchley. At the time of his death Kenny Meadows was in his eighty-seventh year.

THE death is announced at Turin of Prince John Anthony Lascaris Palmologus, at the age of fifty-eight. He is said to be lineally descended from the last Greek Emperors of Constantinople, and is the last of the family in the male line. A few months ago he cited the Pope before the civil tribunals in an endeavor, as heir of Constantine the Great, to acquire possession of the patronage of the basilicas founded in Rome by that Emperor. This is not the Palæologus who was in this city a few years ago.

MADAME LETITIA RATAZZI, the widow of the famous Italian statesman, one of the members of family, Bonaparte has for some months been visiting the principal towns of Europe to study the ways and means of establishing a hospital which shall be specially devoted to the treatment of cancer. As is well known, several of the members of this family have succumbed to this terrible disease. The first deposit will be 150,000 francs, to which will be added a biennial prize of 5,000 francs for the best work on the subject, as well as a sum of 20,000 francs for him who shall describe the true cure for cancer.

"DEAR KELLOGG" needed a heavy bank account to satisfy all the claims of his clamorous "counsel." Butler thought he ought to have $3,000, and Chandler wrote that he "certainly expected" to get "something." Between these two came Senator Carpenter, "desperately short" and frantically demanded $1,000. Carpenter has a wide reputation as an orator, but he was probably never more simply and tersely eloquent than when he said: "Off so (that is, if 'Dear Kellogg' get gold send), it would be a God send." Probably the back-pay, defended by the chronically "short" Carpenter, was also "a God-send."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher to a well-known literary lady of that city, excusing herself from writing an article for a projected paper of the latter, saying that "the past summer has been one of unusual care and labor, in which both heart and brain have been taxed to the uttermost, and that until my good and noble and most pure husband has rest from these cruel persecutions, I have no heart for anything but the little I am privileged to do for him in protecting him from needless interruption, guarding him from these cormorants, the reporters, and doing all the writing I can save him from doing."

JANE G. SWISSHELM is a lady who possesses a rudder to her name, else might she get stranded upon the quicksands of linguistic immensity. Mrs. Jane has lain at midnight in a lonely cabin (we believe Jane is a widow), listening to the hooting of loons and owls, the bellowing of bears (a new feature, by the way, in bears), and the howling of wolves, and she objects to the name of the new female garment, "chemiloon." She doesn't want another loon in the language, and proposes to call the [illegible] well with my band, and [illegible] of dark, swishiest, [illegible] call a garment pertaining to the female sex after a man.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

DURING the year 1873 there were 14,000 deaths in the State of New Jersey, of which 1,806, or a little less than 13 per cent., were caused by consumption.

A COUNTRY editor who has recently been married and returned from his bridal tour, got fifty new lady subscribers on the strength of a two-column-and-a-half leading editorial, describing his trip.

LAST week the Boston truck and cart drivers were somewhat astonished by the unexpected enforcement, on the part of the local authorities, of an ordinance forbidding the feeding of horses in the streets.

THE time for collecting autumn leaves has arrived, and Pittsburgh young women who rely upon their domestic virtues to secure husbands will be seen coming home with bundles of parti-colored vegetation, saying, "They brighten up a room so nicely, you know."

THE late hurricane at Charleston, S. C., was a terrible visitant to that much suffering city. The tide was driven up to an unusual extent by the force of the gale, and the wind laid some of the finest edifices in the city in ruins. The Battery sea wall was completely demolished. The loss will reach a quarter of a million dollars.

THE total amount of bonds of the United States bearing interest in gold now outstanding is $1,724,258,250, which is made up of $923,546,700 in the six per cent. bonds known as five-twenties; $283,681,350 in six per cent. bonds of other classes; $322,197,900 in five per cent. bonds of the new loan, representing the amount of five-twenties funded, and $194,827,300 of other issues of five per cent. bonds. The amount of five-twenties outstanding on the 1st of March, 1869, was $1,602,587,350, and the amount paid in gold and purchased for the Sinking Fund is $679,040,650.

A CONVENTION of the humorous paragraphists of the country is talked of, each delegate, of course, to nominate and elect himself. What a crowd there will be! The Brooklyn *Argus*, Boston *Post*, Richmond *Enquirer*, Detroit *Free Press*, Louisville *Courier Journal*, St. Louis *Globe*, and Danbury *News* will all be expected. We beg to suggest either the Bay of Fun-dy or Laugh-a-yette as a proper point for the meeting. And why not call the assembled wits the National Board of Fun-derwriters? The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, from which we clip the above, should have added its own to the list.

### CRIMINALITY IN ANIMALS.

**Execution of Bulls and Pigs in Olden Times.**

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* has the following concerning the physical and spiritual penalties which the law visited formerly upon four-footed malefactors: "The condemnation of a bull to the gallows for the crime of murder is by no means a singular example of the eccentricities of ancient legislation, at least in France. For instance, on the 4th of June, 1094, a pig was hanged from a gibbet near Laon for devouring the babe of one Jehan Kenfant, a cow-herd. Again on the 10th of January, 1457, a sow and her six sucklings were charged with murder and homicide on the person of one Jehan Martin, of Savigny, when the former was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged by the hind feet from the branch of a tree. As for the piglings, in default of any positive proof that they had assisted in mangling the deceased, although covered with blood, they were restored to their owner on condition that he should give bail for their appearance should further evidence be forthcoming to prove their complicity in their mother's crime. That individual, however, declined to become in any way answerable for the conduct of such ill-bred animals which were thereupon declared forfeited—not to the parents of the murdered child, but to the noble damsel, Katerine de Bernsult, Lady of Savigny. Yet again, on the 3d of March, 1552, the Chapter of Chartres, after due investigation of the circumstances, sentenced a pig that had killed a girl to be hanged from a gallows erected on the very spot polluted by the bloody deed. Even so late as the year 1612 a pig was convicted of having worried to death and partially devoured a child fourteen to fifteen months old, the son of a mason residing at Molinchart, also within the jurisdiction of Laon. Nor was this all. Animals were liable to spiritual censures as well as to penal sentences. In 1120 we find the Bishop of Laon excommunicating a swarm of caterpillars in the same terms which the Council of Rheims had employed in the preceding year in denouncing priests who indulged in the sin of matrimony. Still later in 1516, the Courts of Troyes, complying with the prayers of the inhabitants of Villenoxe, admonished the caterpillars by which that district was then infected, to take themselves off within six days, on pain of being declared 'accursed and excommunicated.'"

### STOLEN LOUISIANA LETTERS.

**A Card from William E. Chandler, Senator Carpenter, Caleb Cushing and General Butler's Connection with Kellogg Explained.**

The following letter has been made public, and which will explain itself:

"CONCORD, N. H., September 20, 1874.—The telegrams of yesterday from New Orleans, based upon the robberies by the Louisiana revolutionists of Gov. Kellogg's private papers, do not misrepresent me that I am aware of; but they are intended to do injustice to other gentlemen. Ex-Governor Warmouth applied to the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington for a writ of prohibition against Judge Durrell to stay proceedings in Governor Kellogg's suit against Warmouth. This application, if granted, would have brought the whole Louisiana case before the Supreme Court for full and final adjudication. Senator Carpenter, Gen. Cushing and Gen. Butler were therefore retained as counsel for Governor Kellogg, and the first two argued the case before the Supreme Court, which refused the writ. So far from Senator Carpenter or General Butler being by this employment as counsel influenced as members of Congress in the political contest, both of them afterwards became persistent and conspicuous opponents of the policy of the President with reference to the Kellogg administration, and the advocates of an immediate new election. Gen. Butler was also always understood to be in favor of Judge Durrell's impeachment. The suggestion that Attorney General Williams was interested and retained in the Kellogg interest is absolutely false. His only connection with the question was official and disinterested. The charge against him is characteristic of the men who, in 1868, by bloodshed, prevented any votes in Louisiana against Seymour and Blair, attempted the same policy and intimidation and murder in 1872; and being now defeated in bloody revolution by the power of the Union, spitefully revenge themselves by publishing private letters stolen from Governor Kellogg during their brief usurpation.

"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER."

### A KENTUCKY VOLCANO.

**Very Unpleasant Demonstration.**

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, Sept. 28.]

Several years ago we made notice of the fact that in a rock quarry near Nicholasville there had been certain mysterious explosions, for which no explanation could be or was given. At that time work was being completed the object intended. Straw was then brought and placed in the fire place and set on fire, but the chimney being closed, want of draught, and the flapping of birds' wings, drove the flames into the room, so that they had to desist. Every effort failing, the inmates of the house closed the fire-place, and gave the birds full sway until the morning light dispersed them.—*Dade Watchman.*

### Making and Preserving Cider.

Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, recommends the following plan for preserving cider sweet:

"When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit, then add an eighth to a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, and then pouring it back into the cask, and give the cask a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged up for a few days, for the matter added to become incorporated with the cider, it may be bottled for use from the cask." The foregoing plan is recommended solely to keep the cider sweet.

"When the first fermentation is over, rack it off into clean barrels through a filter made by taking a round wooden box, made of inch pine plank, three feet in diameter, and one foot four inches deep; perforate its bottom with numerous one-quarter inch auger holes, over which should be laid coarse hemp bagging. Fill in the box for eight inches with pieces of charcoal—animal charcoal is the best—about an inch size, and on the top of this place a four-inch layer of clear washed sand, and cover all with coarse hemp bagging. The cloth can be frequently washed without disturbing the sand and charcoal. Before any cider is filtered through, pass a stream of clear water into the filter for fifteen minutes, so as to remove any fine, loose particles of charcoal that otherwise would be mixed with the cider.

### How to Make Dutch Cheese.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says: I take some sweet milk and stand it on top of the stove in a new tin pail, or pan, shaking it occasionally that the forming curd may not settle to the bottom. I turn the edges gently that the curd may form evenly, taking care not to break it, and not to let it cook too fast. If the heat is about right it will be done in half an hour. Then I drain off the whey slowly, pressing down on the curd until only whey enough remains in it so that the cheese will not be too dry just moist enough to mix well. Then I salt to taste, add a good lump of butter and work well with my hand, then pack it down in a crock, leaving all the moisture in it. This is [illegible] Press it into dry balls. Set away house. The poetry comes in [illegible] for the table. Take it out into a deep white dish and very carefully dip out and lay over the top of it a few spoonfuls of thick cream, sweet or sour, but the sour is preferable. Lay a clean, bright spoon beside the dish, and your wholesome poem is ready for criticism. Cold, and white, and pretty, and one of the nicest dishes known for tea.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 38 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the wheel furnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a demonstration.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Sure Preventive to the Freezing of Water Pipes and Acc dents of Similar Nature to Water Closets.
We beg leave to offer to the public our
Patent Automatic Water Closet
which is Anti-freezing and Inodorous. It is the most durable Closet in the market, for the following reasons: It will not freeze. It is strictly self-act ng. It does not cause any re-acting and bursting of pipes. It is free from all obnoxious odors, and therefore will improve the sanitary condition of our cities. It has no valves to get out of repair and leak.
With our valuable improvement all obnoxious effluvia in sewers are dispensed with, as direct communication is made with the sewer pipe.
The public are invited to call at our salesroom, and examine this valuable improvement in operation, where its great advantages can be seen at a glance, or send for circular containing full particulars.
JAMES ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 55 East Diamond Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
ALEX. G. COCHRAN.....J. M. GAZZAM.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
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WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck's Patent Alarm Till, Grocer Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
88 Wood street

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, SACQES, &c.,
Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Splendid Bargains in New Fall Goods.
WILL
165, 167, 169 F
AT 12½ CENTS,
New Dark Fall Dress Goods.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
Extra Good Bargains in Dress Goods.
AT 25 CENTS,
Full Width Black and Colored Alpacas, all the New Fall Shades.
AT 25 CENTS,
New Repps, Diagonals and Poplins.
AT 50 CENTS,
Full Width All Wool French Merinos, usual price 75 cents.
AT 50 CENTS AND 75 CENTS,
Fine All Wool French Merinos, equal to usual $1 00 Goods.
AT 50 CENTS,
All Wool Black Cashmeres, a decided bargain.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Best Black Mohair Alpacas.
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AT $1 00 AND $1 50,
Full Size All Wool Shawls—less than one-half their actual value.
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Most Fashionable Styles and Materials.
Complete assortment of Shawls, Sacques, Jackets, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, in every shade of color manufactured, all at lowest prices.
Eastern and Country Made Blankets and Flannels, all qualities at low prices.
Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c., for Men and Boys wear.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
We are now receiving our EARLY FALL STOCK of
NEW GOODS
and invite particular attention to the following lines opening this week:
Ladies' Muslin Undergarments
All Sizes and New Styles.
Misses Muslin Undergarments, ALL SIZES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Merino Vests and Drawers,
ALL GRADES.
Merino Undershirts,
Felt and Satin Quilted Skirts,
CORSETS,
French, German and American makes.
CORSET COVERS.
Ladies' New Style Embroidered Sliding Jackets and Cloaks
Braided and Slightly Trimmed, Misses' and Children's
SAQUES, BEADED LACES,
Head Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons.
BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS.
LACE CLOAKING & TRIMMING VELVETS.
Cloth Shades Trimming Velvets,
New Shades Mignon, Trimming Ribbons, Hat Scarfs, Neck Scarfs, &c., &c. Plaid and Plain Sash Ribbons. Embroidered Bands.
FELT, STRAW AND CHIP HATS
In all the Newest Shapes.
French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Plumes, Feathers and Birds.
JET FRINGES,
Ornaments and Slides for Bonnet and Hat Trimmings, Beaded and Chenille Spot Nets, Real Thread Nets, Lace Veils, Point, Point Antique and Valenciennes Lace Veils and Articles, Black Thread Lace Rades, Neck Ruchings, Hamburg Embroideries, Tulle Illusions and Veilings, Full Sizes Alexander, Harris & Henderson's
Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves,
In Opera and New Cloth Shades, 1 to 6 Button.
Men and Boys' Fall and Winter UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities.
Men and Boys' Heavy Wool Wear, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.
GENTS' DEPARTMENT
Open on Saturday Night till 8 o'clock.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
WHITE, ORR & CO.
NEW GOODS.
Heavy Twilled Serge,
Heavy Camel's Hair,
Cashmere Plaids,
Emb'd Polonaises,
Cloth Jackets,
Silk Cashmere and
Serge Suits.
WHITE, ORR & CO.
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
FIRST ARRIVAL,
CHOICEST STYLES.
BODY BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
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Boyard, Rose & Co.,
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TEA
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CHOICE AND FRESH
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, PICKLES, &C.
JUST RECEIVED.
J. S. PATTERSON.
Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railroad Company.
Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to
OAKLAND EVERY SEVEN MINUTES,
AND TO
East Liberty Every Fifteen Minutes,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Road has been entirely rebuilt with double track, and is in the best condition. The
CARS are New and First-Class,
And the Company is now able to offer to the public accommodations
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
This route to East Liberty presents the advantages of FREQUENT, QUICK AND REGULAR TIME through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
MUSLINS, CALICOS
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Domestic Dry Goods
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
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AT 4 CENTS, 5 CENTS AND 6¼ CENTS,
Good Fast Colored Calicos.
AT 8 CENTS,
Some of best Fast Colored Calicos.
AT 10 CENTS,
Good Yard Wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Some of best Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, One Yard and Six Inches Wide.
DECIDED BARGAINS IN
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities.
AT 16 CENTS,
Heavy Made Linen Toweling.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Good Unbleached Canton Flannel.
AT 18 CENTS,
Extra Heavy Made Canton Flannel.
THE LOWEST PRICES IN
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, &c.
Cotton Sheetings, all kinds.
Furniture Chintzes, Checks, &c.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Damask and Lace Curtains.
Finest White Blankets.
Medium Quality Blankets.
Colored Blankets.
Calico and Chintz Bed Comforts.
AT 12½c, Yard Wide Dark Chintz Calico.
Newest styles in best makes Calicos as soon as printed by Eastern mills.
USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Coal Buckets and Vases, Clothes Hampers and Baskets, Market and Fancy Baskets, Dust Pans, Spice Boxes, &c., Toilet and Washing Soaps, Hair Brushes and Combs, Brushes of all kinds, Mattresses, Pillows, &c., Children's Chairs, Children's Wagons, Hobby Horses, &c., &c., &c.
All at our Usual Low Prices.
CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
Sales increasing daily by
"OUR NEW SYSTEM,"
Which saves the buyer 10 to 33 per cent.
Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves.....$ 98
French Corsets, white or colored.....60
French Corsets, Embroidered.....1 25
Mad. Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporter.....1 25
Stocking Suspenders.....42, 23, 10 cts per pair
Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.....87
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers.....48
Ladies' Unshrinkable Shirts.....1 47
Carlisle's Perfect Fitting Shirts.....1 80
Fancy Percale Shirts.....1 33
SPECIALTIES.
Self-adjusting Abdominal Corsets and the Reform Corset. No bones. Should be worn by every lady who values health. I will leave it to your physician.
Our Matchless Underwear and Hosiery commended. Underwear and Hosiery a Specialty.
Try it. 2 cts. for 1c by mail, gives our out of town friends the advantages of our low prices. Send your orders.
Every Express brings us new styles in Ribbons, Trimmings, Belts, Skirts, Embroideries, Ties, Notions, etc., etc.
Agent for Demorest's Patterns.
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
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DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
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We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 2, 1874.

No new facts of special interest marked the opening of the new quarter. Bills were, of course, put in circulation, and small collections will be the order of the day for a little, but no fresh or unusual demands are made on the banks, and no more paper is current in the street than in ordinary times. The various tradesmen regard the coming quarter as one of unusual hopefulness in business, as it embraces the holiday and early winter season. But in purely financial directions no activity other than what has heretofore prevailed, remains to be noted.

In place of our usual varriety of excerpts we make room for a valuable table of blast furnaces statistics which we copy from the *American Manufacturer* of this city:

| Localities | No. of Stacks Reported. | In Blast. Number. | In Blast. Capacity per week. | Out Blast Number. | Out Blast Capacity per week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England—Charcoal | 9 | 6 | 350 | 3 | 170 |
| " Anthracite | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| New York—Charcoal | 8 | 8 | 205 | 0 | 0 |
| " Anthracite | 31 | 25 | 3815 | 6 | 1110 |
| New Jersey—Anthracite | 4 | 4 | 700 | 2 | 400 |
| Pennsylvania. | | | | | |
| Anthracite—Lehigh | 50 | 17 | 3141 | 23 | 4078 |
| Schuylkill | 44 | 32 | 4223 | 12 | 1870 |
| Up. Susq. & Mts. | 15 | 12 | 1700 | 3 | 450 |
| Lower susq. | 30 | 2 | 260 | 18 | 2115 |
| Bit. Coal or Coke—Pittsburgh | 11 | 6 | 1475 | 5 | 1965 |
| Allegheny Valley | 9 | 4 | 455 | 5 | 770 |
| Shenango Valley | 21 | 12 | 2061 | 19 | 2870 |
| Miscellaneous | 11 | 7 | 1000 | 4 | 1000 |
| Charcoal | 23 | 12 | 900 | 11 | 630 |
| Maryland—Anthracite | 4 | 3 | 430 | 1 | 100 |
| Bit. Coal or Coke | 4 | 3 | 100 | 4 | 190 |
| Charcoal | 10 | 4 | 300 | 6 | 125 |
| Virginia—Anthracite | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bit. Coal or Coke | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 40 |
| Charcoal | 20 | 10 | 667 | 10 | 350 |
| Charcoal & Bit. Coal | 3 | 1 | 70 | 2 | 175 |
| West Virginia—Bit. Coal and Coke | 4 | 3 | 240 | 1 | 200 |
| Charcoal | 3 | 1 | 70 | 2 | 170 |
| Georgia—Bit. Coal and Coke | 1 | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal | 1 | 1 | 200 | 0 | 170 |
| Alabama.—Bituminous | 1 | 1 | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal | 1 | 1 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio—Bit.—Mahoning Valley | 21 | 10 | 2215 | 11 | 2240 |
| Hanging Rock | 5 | 3 | 1000 | 2 | 600 |
| Miscellaneous | 28 | 14 | 3305 | 12 | 2660 |
| Charcoal | 37 | 18 | 1230 | 19 | 1290 |
| Indiana—Bit. Coal or Coke | 4 | 2 | 630 | 4 | 590 |
| Charcoal | 2 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Coke and Anth. Coal | 2 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 250 |
| Illinois—Bit. Coal or Coke | 4 | 1 | 250 | 6 | 2230 |
| Kentucky—Bit. Coal or Coke | 1 | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal | 19 | 15 | 1820 | 4 | 370 |
| Tennessee—Bit. Coal or Coke | 1 | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal | 4 | 2 | 625 | 4 | 370 |
| Missouri—Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 200 |
| Charcoal | 10 | 2 | 1005 | 8 | 1055 |
| Michigan—Bituminous Coal | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1150 |
| Charcoal | 29 | 15 | 2516 | 14 | 1050 |
| Mixed Fuels | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 400 |
| Wisconsin—Anthra. and Coke | 2 | 1 | 1070 | 1 | 60 |
| Charcoal | 9 | 3 | 358 | 6 | 674 |
| Total | 379 | 248 | 31,439 | 227 | 30,080 |

To prevent misapprehensions we make the following explanations: We give in the table only those furnaces of which we have received information. There are in the neighborhood of one hundred that we have no report from, but in most instances these are isolated furnaces, and will have but little effect upon any deduction that may be drawn from the table.

The capacity per week is the utmost capacity in most cases. The actual production per week will be much less than this, depending on a number of contingencies. For example, the Lucy Furnace, of this city, when running on Bessemer will do well to make 450 tons per week, while on other grades of iron it has made 597.

In detail the table shows the following relation to the different classes of iron.

| | In blast. | Out of blast. |
|---|---|---|
| Charcoal | 143 | 63 |
| Coke | 83 | 68 |
| Anthracite | 122 | 65 |

Or in general terms about three-fourths of the charcoal furnaces of the country are in blast, one-half of the coke, and two-thirds of the anthracite.

As to stocks our information is not as definite as we could wish. Charcoal and anthracite irons are very large and increasing. While the stocks of coke irons are considerable there is no great increase, as consumption about equals production. Our reports lead us to this conclusion, that there is little prospect for better times in pig iron until about half of those furnaces that are now in blow out and stay out for at least six months.

The public debt statement for September shows a reduction of the public debt of $435,417 92.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a call for the redemption of $9,000,000 coupons and $1,000,000 registered five-twenty bonds, on which interest ceases January first next.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons | 118 | 118 |
| 5-20 1862 | 112¾ | 113¾ |
| 5-20—1864 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| " 1865 | 116 | 116 |
| " 1865 new | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| " 1867 | 117 | 117 |
| " 1868—coupons | 117 | 117 |
| 10-40's | 110¾ | 111 |
| Currency 6's | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| New 5 per cents | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Erie | 35¾ | 36¾ |
| I. C. | 91 | 9.¾ |
| B. H & E. | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| C. C. C. & I. C. | 14 | 12¾ |
| St. Paul | 35¾ | 34¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 82 | 82¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 8¾ | 82¾ |
| Do Central | 76¾ | 76 |
| North Western Common | 41 | 40¾ |
| Do. Pref | 76¾ | |
| Rock Island | 104¾ | 103¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 87 | 87¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 9¾ | 10 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 29¾ | 27¾ |
| Union Pacific | 29¾ | 30¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 23¾ | 24¾ |
| Harlem | 128¾ | 129 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 97¾ | 98 |
| Adams Express | 101¾ | |
| American Express | 61 | 61 |
| U. S. Express | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 19¼ | 19 |
| Money | 3% | 3% |
| Quicksilver | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 99¾ | |
| Merchants Union Express | 19 | |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 78 | |
| Do Pref | 32¾ | |
| Panama | 118 | |
| A. & P. Pref. | 13¾ | 12 |
| Terre Haute | 15 | 15 |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 5 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sctive stock on the Philadelphia Stock board to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 51¾ | |
| " scrip | 50¾ | 51¾ |
| Reading | 50¾ | 51¾ |
| United Co.'s of N. J. | 125¾ | 125¾ |
| Oil Creek | 6¾ | |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 61¾ |
| Central Transportation | | 45 |
| Empire do | 55 | |
| A. V. R. R. | 88 | |
| P. C. & St. L. Tr | 64¾ | |

NEW YORK, October 1, 1874

Money 2¼; prime mercantile paper 5¼@7½; sterling was steady at 484½@485 for sixty days and 487¼@488 for sight. The customs receipts were $319,000. Gold opened and closed at 110¾, after having sold at 110¾@110. The borrowing and carrying rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $72,000. The clearings were $34,000,000. The specie shipments were $194,000, silver bars. Governments were firm. State and railroad bonds were dull. Stocks opened active and firm at an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent, over yesterday's prices. Pacific Mail soon declined 1 per cent. on rumors of the loss of the steamship Alaska. At the first Board the market was strong. Western Union advanced ¾ per cent. Lake Shore 2 per cent., and the general list ½ to ¾. C. C. & I. C. advanced to 14 on the announcement that the coupons of the first mortgage bonds were being paid, afterwards declining to 12¾. During the last hour of business the market was weak, and there was a general falling off of prices from ¼@¾. The chief decline was in Lake Shore and C., C. & I. C. The decline was on realization sales and rumors of the failure of a large shipping house in the West Indies trade. This firm in question denied their failure most positively up till the close of business. The sales to-day aggregated 316,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 51,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Erie, 93,000 Lake Shore, 24,000 Union Pacific, 19,000 Northwest common, 5,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 Wabash, 11,000 Ohios, and 5,400 C., C. & I. C.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 113¾; do '65, 116; do new, '65, 113¾; do of '67, 117; do of '68 117; new 5s, 112¾; 10 40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri sixes, 94½; Tennessee, old, 73; do new, 73; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 13½.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80¾; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79; American Express, 61; United States Express, 61¾; Pacific Mail, 10; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 35¼; do preferred, 56; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 76½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¼; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 66¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 82; Toledo & Wabash, 24½; do preferred, 69; Ft. Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 97¾; do preferred, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Burlington & Quincy, 102½; Lake Shore, 82; Panama, 12½; Illinois Central, 91; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union, 87¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 167¾.

LONDON, October 1.—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £226,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 50¾ per cent., is now 48. Consols: Money, 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5 20s of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾; N. Y. Central, 98; Erie, 23¾; Illinois, 92¾.

PARIS, October 1.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 1,570,000 francs. Rentes 62f. 60c.

# COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 2, 1874.

There is nothing particularly new or important to note in regard to commercial matters; business continues fairly active, if anything it is improving, and there is no much doubt but that, even if it does not get any better, it will hold its own during the balance of the season. Jobbers and manufacturers are not disposed to, but with the present system of small orders, less money is required and credits are upheld whilst the aggregate transacted business does not suffer much in the long run. In regard to values there have been no very important changes since the date of our last issue. Coffee is reported easier, but this was not unexpected and the hog product appears to have taken the back track again. The grain trade, especially as regards Corn and Oats is unsettled, but with regard to the former, if anything, a firmer feeling. There is a continued steady demand for Butter, Eggs, Seed, &c., and the supply and receipts is fully maintained.

APPLES—There is more inquiry and the market is firmer but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $1.50@2.50 ₩ bbl, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand and prices are fully sustained; prime to choice solid packed, 32@33. As the weather has turned quite cool the demand will no doubt continue to be pretty freely, as is always the case when the weather is favorable to that it can be shipped in good condition, it sells better than packed. The receipts are increasing, which may be attributed to the large yield of grass, also to the summer use in tres, 16; nif bris, 16½; 3 lb caddies, 17¾; 5 lb. do, 17¾. 3 lb. palls, 18; 5 lb. do, 17¾; 6 lb do, 17¾.

RAGS—Woolen, ¾c; cotton, 2¼@3.

SEED—Timothy seed is quoted at $2.20@2.30 ₩ bushel to the trade, according to quality. No movement in either Clover or Flax.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7½; city, 8@8¼.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

The receipts of live stock during the past 24 hours were as follows: Cattle, 14 cars; Hogs, 43 cars; Sheep, 4 cars, making for the week, from and including Sunday up until noon to day, 249 cars Cattle, 139 cars hogs, and 75 cars Sheep.

CATTLE.

Business during the 24 hours ending at noon to day was fairly active, the sales footing up 1,382 head, against 2,040 head during the rest of the week, and at noon to day there were but very few cattle remaining unsold. The most important features to notice is that while strictly No 1 shipping cattle sold about steady and fully as much as they did last week, common and medium cattle, of which the offerings largely consisted, were dull and declined from ¼ to ¾, some dealers put it at ¾@¼, but we are satisfied that the first named fractions were much the nearest to the mark. So far as we could learn there was nothing sold above 6.70, which figure was paid for three cars of strictly prime cattle, to go to New York. No Philadelphia men did not pay above 6.40, and they bought very few above 6¾. Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, fat and good, quotable at 6¼@6¾; fair to good 1,200@1,400 do, 5¾@6¼; good 1,000@1,100 do, 5¼@5¾; common to medium, same weights, 4¾@5¼; stockers, according to quality and condition, 4@4¼. Bulls, 3¾@4¼ according to quality. The supply of stock and good feeding cattle was light, not any more than equal to the demand, and for these the market was steady at full rates; but, as we have already stated, common butcher cattle were dull and lower. It appeared to be generally conceded that the market would go much lower, however, as the indications are that prices are destined to rule high all this year; may be fairly quoted at 6.50@7 for strictly prime to choice 1,400 to 1,500 pound steers, 6.25@6.50 for fair to good do, 5.75@6.00 for common to medium do, 5.00@5.50 for fair to common stock cattle, 4.50@5.00 for feeders, 3.50@4.00 for bulls, stags, oxen, &c., and 2.50@3.50 for cows. Milkers are in light offering, with sales at 40@w, according to size.

HOGS—Receipts were 6,000 head, and shipments 2,000 head, leaving 4,000 head for the market, which was fully equal to the demand, and the market was active and firm at 5.75@6.00 for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 5.50@5.75 for Western droves. Sales were reported at 5.90@6.00 for the best Philadelphia and Baltimore, 5.75@5.90 for fair to good do, 5.50@5.75 for Western droves, and 5.00@5.50 for pigs and roughs. The market closed with a fair clearance.

SHEEP.

The market, as noted in our last report, was fairly active for mutton and lambs on Monday up until noon on Wednesday, when it having been discovered that the demand was pretty well supplied, and there were still some coming forward, the feeling began to waver a little, and then, again, the fact that the advices from the East were less favorable, also without doubt had its effect. It appears to be generally conceded that the market was not as good to-day as it was yesterday, that full prices could not have been realized, although there were but very few, if any remaining in the pens unsold. Extra fine wool 100 ₩ may be quoted at 5¾@6, fair to good 5@5¼, good 4¾@5, common to medium, same weights, 4@4¾; lambs scarce and wanted—would bring from 5 to 6c.

The English Iron Trade.

At a meeting of blast furnace proprietors, held at Wolverhampton ye terday, it was decided to give notice to the blast furnacemen of a reduction in wages of ten per cent.—London News, 11th.

The council of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Colleries Association met yesterday at Cardiff and after receiving a deputation from the engineers of the Principality, decided to refuse the propositions made by the men as to the proposed reduction of ten per cent. in the rate of wages.—Ibid, 10th.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acad., sorts, ₩ | 30a | 40 lb | Gti, Anise |
| 1st select | 40a | 50 lb | Bergam |
| Acid, Citric | 1.40a | 1.50 lb | Castor |
| Oxalic | 22 | 25 lb | Lemon |
| Tartaric | 60a | 65 lb | Linseed |
| Alcohol | 2.10a | 2.25 gal | Neatsfoot |
| Aloes, Cape | | 20 lb | Olive |
| A Barb | | 45 lb | " Gts |
| Socot | | 45 lb | " Pts |
| Alum | 4½a | 5 lb | Orange |
| Ammo., Aq | 10a | 13 lb | Origanum |
| Carb | | 25 lb | Pennyr'l |
| Arnica, Flor | 18a | 20 lb | Peppermt's |
| Assafœtida | 36 | 40 lb | Sassafras |
| Bals. Copaib | 90a | 1.00 lb | Wintergr |
| Canada | 75a | 80 lb | Opii, Sepia |
| Bay Rum | 2.25a | 2.50 gal | Pot. Bi Carb |
| Bls. Sulphur | | 3.75 lb | Bi Chrom |
| Sub nit | | 2.80 lb | Bromide |
| Blue Mass | | 1.15 lb | Chlorate |
| Vitriol | 12½a | 13c lb | Iodid |
| Borax, Refd | 17a | 20 lb | Quinine |
| Brim., Roll | 4½a | 5½ lb | Rubd, Gent |
| Flor, sulph | 3½@ | 6½ lb | Gtn. E. L |
| Bromide | 12a | 15 lb | Gtn. Jam |
| Calomel Am | | 2.25 lb | Ipecac P |
| Camphor rf | 35a | 40 lb | Jalap P |
| Cantwood | 7a | 9 lb | Rhubarb |
| Chamo. Ger | | 40 lb | " Pow |
| Rom | | 30 lb | Sar. Hond |
| Chloral Hyd | | 2.60 lb | Sar. Mex |
| Chloroform | 1.15a | 1.20 lb | Senega |
| Cincho. Pale | | 80 lb | Spigelia |
| Red | | 1.20 lb | Vial |
| Yellow | | 28 lb | " Ger |
| Cochineal | 85a | 90 lb | Saffron Am. |
| Copperas | 3a | 4 lb | Sal Ammon |
| Cream Tar | 48a | 50 lb | Epsom |
| Cubebs, Fair | 19a | 20 lb | Glauber |
| Dovers Pwd | 2.10a | 2.15 lb | Rochelle |
| Ergot | 55a | 70 lb | Soda |
| Ether, Nit | 40a | 45 lb | Seed, Canary |
| Sul | 65a | 70 lb | Cardam |
| Ext. Logwd | | 12½ lb | Hemp |
| Lign. Cal | 44a | 50 lb | Mustard |
| Ital | 30 | 33 lb | Senna, Alex |
| Fustic | 2½a | 3 lb | Sp. Flax |
| Glycer, Pure | 30a | 35 lb | Tinnev |
| Bowman | | 45 lb | Shellac |
| Indigo, Mnn | 1.00a | 1.20 lb | Soap, Castile |
| Guat | 1.10a | 1.20 lb | White |
| Iodine | 6.10a | 6.30 lb | Soda Ash |
| Iodoform | | 1.00 oz | Bi Carb |
| Juniper Ber | 7a | 10c lb | Strych, Cryst |
| Logwood | 2½a | 3½ lb | Pulv |
| Madder | 15a | 17 lb | Sugar Lead |
| Magnes, Cal | 80a | 1.00 lb | Turpen, Spts |
| Carb | 35a | 40 lb | Var., Coach |
| Manna, Flo | | 80 lb | Copal |
| Morph. Sul | 6.75a | 7.00 oz | Damar |
| Nit. Silver | | 1.00 oz | Japan |
| Opium | | 9.90 lb | Venet. Red |
| Powd | | 13.20 lb | Whiting |

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1874.

The Crude market continues firm, and prices, as compared with yesterday, have still further advanced; our latest advices from Parker, this afternoon, quoted immediate shipment at 95@96. It is stated that some Eastern orders have been placed on the market within the past day or two, and to this mainly may be attributed the sharp advance, although the rise in the product was not without its effect. Refined was reported firm and higher; sales at 12¾ for spot, and 12¾ for 25s to 30th of October, delivered in Philadelphia.

The Barrel trade continues quiet, and unchanged, both for countries, and cities at the City. It will be seen by the following from the Oil City Derrick that the feeling in the oil regions is very strong as to the necessity of some concerted action in combining and agreeing upon a uniform rate, regardless of location, as it is here: "Let the producers, tankers and refiners of this region join in doing all they can by word and act to encourage the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in every way possible, through the Columbia Coordinate Company's line, or in any other way. With that road fairly connected with the oil fields, and with a producers' and tankers' pipe line running through from Titusville to the Butler oil field, we should be in a position to force Cleveland to command a recognition of our rights from the grabbing combiners, and to control our interests to greater advantage, and we believe that there will be an end of combinations, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad never joins in unfairly adjusting rates on the part of the patrons, the railroads have combined against the producers, and to save themselves the producers must combine against the railroads, direct combination with combination; help those who help you crush those who would crush you. Act at once and make the most of the river."

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls |
|---|---|---|
| Warner Bros | Warner Bros & Co | 1,215 |
| National | Warden F & Co | 1,349 |
| Lockhart & F | J P Logan | 1,130 |
| Lockhart & F | Warden & Co | 964 |
| Cit. 2 cs | Tack Bros. | 97 |
| J A Kise | J P Logan | 400 |
| Warden & O. | Warden F & Co., | 100 |
| Wormser M & Co | " " | 45 |
| Total | | 6,804 |

Butter and Eggs in New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Butter.—Receipts for the week, 22,718 pkgs: do. last week, 17,200: do same week last year, 21,940 do. Exports for week, 587 pkgs. Receipts of Butter for September, 88,031 pkgs: for September last year, 88,804 do. The market is without change, except for low grades of Western, and for these it is difficult to obtain more than inside ranges Quotations for State have held up strong, and the tendency of prices for fine grades is upward, with a break occurring. Only a few farmer owned dairies have arrived thus far, and as this is the period of the trade when heavy business begins we miss the reserve that should be on hand, while the daily consumptive trade has so largely increased. It seems to be the intention of farmers to hang on to their dairies for higher prices than merchants care to operate liberally upon, and we are likely to have a feverish market during the common run in the absence of customary supplies. Eastern buyers are already looking around for the lines of State they usually take a fall season, but nearly all of the trade especially those from manufacturing towns—insist that a high rate will not be supported by their trade. For the week there has been a fair trade, but the present ranges very reluctantly. Still, with the existing aspect of affairs, sellers cannot make concessions in order to fill large orders as many of them are working upon high bought stock, and the local wants require any supplies they may have. Firkins, as to quality all of the way here to day, which is lower than the figure demanded in the dairy sections. From what we can learn the market is worth more than it sells at, but that butter has started at a rate of speed that must slacken before the bulk of the make is reached. At 31@33c for fine to fancy, and choice high Fall sales will not compensate for sales later on.

Eggs—Receipts for the week, 9,016 bris: do last week, 6,477 do same week last year, 8,131 barrels. Receipts for September, 19,324 barrels: for September last year, 31,030 do. The trade is not an active one, and with the enlarged receipts sellers have been forced to lower on prices. The best marks of Western are now 23c to 24c, and the general tendency is lower.—Tribune.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The demand for the most desirable grades of wool has been fairly active, mainly on manufacturing account, but the reduced offerings and very confident views of holders operated against free purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 90,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at 45@50 the latter rate for XX West Virginia; seventy five thousand lbs Unwashed sold at 30@32c, fifty thousand do Washed at 55@56c, thirty one thousand do Scoured at 70@71½c, thirty six thousand lbs California Spring at 38@39c, 400 bales Mestizo at 29@30c, 198 bales Australian within the range of from 50@62½c. From one and the Cape at 35@36c ten thousand do Unwashed Turkey at 25c and twenty two thousand lbs Noils at 32@35c. And so the trade of this market, 250,000 lbs domestic Fleece—taken for consumption—at 45@55c for Michigan and X Ohio, and 240 bales California Spring on private terms, quoted at 30@35c ₩ lb.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 1, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 97@98c; No 2 94½@ cash; 94½c seller October; 93c seller November; No 3 89½@90c; rejected 85c. Corn dull; No 2 mix ed 81¼@81¾c spot; 80¾c seller October; high mixed 82c; rejected 80c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 50½ spot; 49¾c seller October; white 50¾c; rejected 46@46½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 86@87c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 $1.02@1.03; No. 3 82@85c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and declined to $17.50 @17.60 seller the year. Lard dull and nominal; seller the year quoted at $11.30@11.40. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $1.03.

On call board this afternoon wheat closed at 94¾c seller October. Corn 81¾c cash; 81c seller October. Oats 50c spot.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Flour: receipts 12,000 barrels; market quiet, steady and unchanged. Rye flour steady; $4.25@5.40. Wheat: receipts 193,000 bushels; No. 3 Milwaukee $1.11; No. 2 northwest $1.13; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota $1.08@1.25; spring $1.21@1.27. Rye firmer; 92@99c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn: receipts 167,000 bushels; market closed firm, with fair business; western mixed 95¼c; high mixed and yellow western 87@88c. Oats receipts 49,000 bushels; market firmer and more doing; mixed western 60@63½c; white 62@65. Hay steady; 60@65c. Hops steady. Coffee firm; 15¼@20¼c. Sugar dull; 8¾@9¾. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum firmer; crude 5¾c; refined 12¾c. Rosin dull; $2.40@2.50. Turpentine dull at 37¾c. Eggs steady at 22@24½. Pork firmer; $22.75@ 23.00. Cut meats quiet. Middles heavy; 12¾c. Beef unchanged. Lard firmer; 14@14½. Butter firm; 24@27c. Cheese firm; prime 11¾@ 14¾c. Whisky decidedly firmer; $1.10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Cotton quiet at 15c. The prices hereafter are to be based on class formation as adopted by the National Association. Flour, wheat and barley unchanged. Corn steady at 83@85c. Oats advancing; 54@58c. Rye firm at $1. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull at 18c. Cheese firm at 14¾@15c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 11¾; clear 15c. Bacon dull; shoulders 10c; clear rib 15¼@ 15¾; clear 16c; sales last evening: shoulders 10¼c; clear rib 15¾c; all buyers at 15c October. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.03.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Cotton lower; good ordinary 13¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; No 3 red $1.04¾. Corn higher at 80@83c. Oats dull at 52@53c. Barley $1.04@1.15. Rye dull at 90c@92c. Whisky firm at 91 00. Pork dull at $23. Bacon quiet at 10c, 15¼@16c. Lard quiet at 14c. Hogs dull; stockers 4@4½c; light 4¾@4¾c; butchers' 6¼@6¾c. Cattle dull; good fed Texan steers 2@4c; cows and heifers 2@3¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Refined petroleum 12¾c; October crude barrels 8¼c; bulk 4¾c. Flour steady; Indiana and Ohio $5.75@ 6.25. Wheat weak; red $1.17@1.20. Rye $1.05. Corn; unsettled at $1.02. Oats; quiet, weak at 58 @63c. Whisky: business small; quotations lower at $1.06. Butter strong; prime western 35c; choice 36@38c. Cheese easier and higher; western reserve fine 14¾@15c; do prime 13@ 13¼c. Eggs firm; western 23@24c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 regular $1.22@ 1.23. Corn dull; 95@97c. Oats firmer; 60@63c. Rye dull; $1.00@1.03. Provisions firm; Mess $18@20 for Western. Pork $24. Bacon: shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14@16c. Butter strong; choice 31@33c. Coffee weak; 17@20c. Petroleum excited; nominally 5¼@ 5¾c. Whisky firm and market bare; $1.09.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 1.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat le higher; moderately active; No 2 white Wabash $1.19; No 1 white Michigan $1.15; extra do $1.20; amber $1.09; No 1 Red $1.11¾; No 2 do $1.07¾; rejected 88c. Corn firm; 1c higher; high mixed 85¾c; low mixed 84c; Michigan 84c; no grade 82¾c; new 73c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 51c cash; Michigan 51c; rejected 48¾c; white 53c.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 1.—Tallow 43s 6d. Refined petroleum 9¾d.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾@8¼; do Orleans 8¼d; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; 7,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese 64s 6d. Lard 66s. Bacon: 55s 6d for short clear middles. Tallow 41s 6d.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.01¾; No 2 95¼. Oats firmer; No 2 49c. Corn: scarce and higher; No 2 mixed 84@85c. Rye lower; No 1 89c. Barley quiet and unsettled; No 2 $1.01; No 1 86c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1.—Flour quiet at $6 @6.50. Wheat quiet at 95c@$1.10. Corn 79@ 80c. Oats 51@53c. Rye 85@87c. Barley 90 @95c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Cotton, flour, grain, provisions and bagging quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured hams 13½c; plain 12c. Whisky $1.03.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—Pork dull and lower; one hundred barrels sold at $24. Bacon: round lots dull at 16¼@16¾c; others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 1.—Cotton steady and demand good; middlings 14¾c; sales 1,600 bales. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 17; amber $1 08¾. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; 93c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; 51c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—Wheat firmer at $1.05@1.11. Corn steady at 84@85c. Oats dull at 50@53c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 1.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1.16. Corn quiet at 95c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Beeves: receipts 1,320 head, making 3,800 for three days against 4,100 same time last week; quality of offerings yesterday and to-day especially poor, and included 40 cars very common Texans; the market has been fairly conducting the supply of stock, and good butcher's cattle sold at former quotations, while poorest and best ruled a fraction lower; native steers ranged at 8¾@12¾c; Texas and Cherokee cattle 4¼@6¾c, with 1,300@1,400 Texans at 5¼@5¾c. Sheep and lambs: fresh receipts 4,520, making 12,200 for three days against 14,200 same time last week; market 10@25c lower; from one and two cars of corn fed sheep sold at 4¼@6¼c for sheep, and 6¼@8¾c for lambs, with 1 car load sheep sold at 6¾c, and 1 car lambs at 8¾c. Swine: receipts 3,270, making 10,900 for three days against 10,850 same time last week; live hogs dull at 6¾@7¾c, dressed weak at 8¼@9c.

BUFFALO, October 1.—Cattle: receipts 782; total for the week thus far 10,761; market slow for want of stock; prices unchanged. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,800; total for the week 15,600; market moderately active; western sheep $4.50@5.25; Canada sheep $4.50@5.25; Canada lambs $6.25@6.75. Hogs: receipts 4,200; total for the week 25,500; market dull; Yorkers $6.25@6.25; heavy hogs $6.75@7.00; nothing doing.

CHICAGO, October 1.—Cattle: receipts 2,800, mostly common. The stock market was quiet; fair to choice, beeves selling at 5¼@6. Texans $2.25@3.50; steers $2.75@5.50; shippers $4.25@5.00. Hogs: receipts 17,000; market dull; prices weak

## HOME NEWS.

**Citizens Passenger Railway.**

Tickets in slips of five for twenty five cents can now be procured on board the cars from the Conductors of the Citizens Passenger Railway. We understand this to be a permanent arrangement for the accommodation of the patrons of the road.

**Fatal Accident in Butler County.**

Information has been received to the effect that on Tuesday last a terrible accident took place at the flouring mills in Harmony, Butler County. A young farmer named Wm. Lsets, residing in the vicinity, while passing among the machinery was caught by a belt and before the engine could be stopped was torn to pieces. Lsets was a steady, industrious man, and but recently married. His funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

**Allegheny Street Committee.**

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Joshua C. Patterson in the chair.

The Street Committee of the Western District was authorized to place $100 worth of clinkers on South avenue, between Grand and Allegheny avenues.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for Councils for the grading and paving of an alley 100 feet east of Charliers street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Locust street.

The clerk was directed to notify the contractor who has the contract for grading and paving Kirkpatrick avenue, that unless he proceeds to finish the work at once, the city will have the work done at his expense.

A number of papers before the Committee were placed on file.

Adjourned.

**Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.**

Prof. Isaac Comly delivered, on the first inst., at the above institution in Philadelphia, a general introductory lecture to the 25th course. This lecture was well suited to the interesting occasion and was able and pertinent. Following the lecture the corner stone of a new college building was laid with impressive ceremony.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has taken fast hold of the public confidence; it has already numerous Alumnae in different parts of the country, many of them recognized as accomplished physicians, engaged in successful practice. The faculty grows stronger every year, and with the help of enlarged accommodations the capacity of the college for usefulness will be much increased.

**The Fire at Steubenville.**

The loss by the fire at Steubenville, which destroyed the Golden Gate Distillery has now been accurately figured up and aggregates $75,000. The Insurance is as follows: Amazon, $2,000; Kenton, $1,000; Union F. & M., Cincinnati, $1,500; Farmers', $1,500; Farmers', Merchants & Mechanics, Hamilton, $1,000; Pittsburgh Ins. Co., $1,500; People's Pittsburgh, $1,500; City, Pittsburgh, $1,000; Iron City, Pittsburgh, $1,000; Allegheny, Pittsburgh; $1,000; Humboldt, Allegheny, 1,500; Federal, Alleghey, $1,000; South Side, Pittsburgh, $1,500; Etna (Hartford), $1,000; German, Wheeling, $1,000; F. & M., Wheeling, $1,000; Franklin, Wheeling, $1,000. Peabody, Wheeling, $1,500; Nail City, Wheeling, $1,000; German, Erie, $2,000; Allemanis; Cleveland, $2,000; Mercantile, Chicago, $2,000; Lancaster, Pa., $1,000, Boatmen's Pittsburgh, Pa., $1,500.

## A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

**A Man Falls Through a Trestle Work Causing Almost Instant Death.**

James Mustard, aged seventy-two years and a resident of Spring Hill, Fayette county, met with a fatal accident yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, causing almost instant death. He and his wife were on their way home from a visit to one of their children in Illinois, and had taken passage on one of the Brownsville packets, which leaves at eight o'clock in morning. A few minutes before the boat started, Mr. Mustard left his wife on deck and went to the shore but did not return until just as the vessel was leaving the wharf. Failing to get on board, he was instructed by the Captain to go to lock No. 1, where he would overtake it. He started down the trace of the Connellsville railroad, and while on the trestle near the gas works, noticed a train approaching and in order to get out of the way, fell through the trestle work, a distance of about twenty-five feet, causing almost instant death. The Coroner was notified of the affair, and repaired to the scene at once, and after hearing the testimony, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated, there being no blame attached to the engineer of the train. Dr. Gilmore made a post mortem examination and found that one of the man's sides was crushed, and that all his ribs were broken.

The parties were in poor circumstances, and the Coroner furnished a coffin, and money to the wife sufficient to carry her home.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

**Deeds Filed for Record.**

The following deeds have been filed for record in Recorder Richardson's office since our last report: -

McGills Hairs to Sarah J. McVay, March 11, 1872; lot situated in the waters of Pinkerton's run in North Fayette township, containing 6 acres, more or less with buildings thereon. Price.....$800

Richard Lilley to Mary D. Aley, June 16, 1873; lot on Penn street, Twelfth ward, city, 24x100 feet with buildings. Price.....$100

Jeremiah White and wife to Eiward Hughes, September 1, 1874; lot in Thirteenth ward, city, 25x70 feet with buildings. Price.....$400

W. and H. Walker and wives to George Morse, February 18, 1874; quit claim deed for three lots in Ferguson's plan, Allegheny, on consideration of the payment of a mortgage thereon of .....$3,000

Stephen Woods et ux. to Jordon M. Frizzius, September 29, 1874; lot in Braddock's borough 40x114 feet, Consideration.....$1

T. R. VanKirk et ux. to Daniel Feil, October 22, 1873; lot in McKeesport borough 24x140 feet. Price.....$2,800

Bridget Douglass to James J. Ricketts, August 4, 1873; irregular tract of land in Twenty-second ward, city. Price.....$3,000

J. Phillips Scholl and wife to G. Ludewig, August 31, 1874; two lots on Centre Avenue, in Eighth ward, city, in Stephen Colwell's plan, 20x100 feet each, with buildings. Price.....$2,000

Robert M. Parke and wife to Jacob Swager, August 27, 1874; lot in Manchester borough 16x100 feet, with buildings. Price.....$2,500

Fred Zolfang and William Thomas to John Eisenbach, September 2 1874; two lots in Reserve township 48x142 feet 9 inches. Price.....$2,200

Abraham Robinson and wife to William McClure, November 4, 1871; lot in Elizabeth borough 60x120 feet, with buildings. Price.....$250

## THE "VALLEY" COLLISION.

**The Official List—The Cause of the Accident.**

Further investigations were made yesterday into the cause of the accident on the Allegheny Valley Rail Road, from which it appears that the telegraph operator at New Bethlehem failed to give an order to the Conductor of the Mail train, to lay over at New Bethlehem until the freight train passed; hence the collision.

The smashup occured on a curve and the Engines were so close to each other when the engineers first saw the danger, that though the air brakes were applied with full force, a collision took place.

Both engines were wrecked, and the baggage car consumed, the stove inside having upset and set fire to it.

The following is the official list of the killed and wounded:

**James Esler, engineer, killed outright.**

**Michael Killon, fireman, seriously injured and died therefrom at four o'clock last evening.**

**R. N. Doyle, passenger, from Reynoldsville, who was riding in the baggage car, killed.**

**Henry Wirz, Express messenger, seriously injured, but the doctor thinks he will recover.**

**John Space, brakesman, severely bruised.**

**T. McDonell, passenger, Reynoldsville, bruised.**

**Jno. Brown, newsboy, foot broken and bruised.**

**Con. Tarr, baggage master, bruised.**

The Engineer, W. Esler, was one of the most careful and experienced men on the road, and had been in enarge of an engine for a number of years. He was about thirty-three years of age. The body was brought to the city yesterday morning, and will be buried to-day.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

**Report of the Market and Police Committees.**

MARKET REPORT.

The Market Committee held a regular meeting last evening, when the following report of the Superintendent of markets was read and approved:

RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond market | $3,872 19 |
| Ninth ward market | 12 95 |
| Fifth avenue market | 208 36 |
| South Side market | 357 00 |
| Total | $4,450 50 |

EXPENDITURES FOR SEPTEMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond market | $ 490 00 |
| Ninth ward market | 25 00 |
| Fifth avenue market | 85 00 |
| South Side market | 158 33 |
| Total | $ 758 33 |

A bill from the South Side Water Company, for the year, amounting to $100 was read and referred to a sub-committee of three for examination. Adjourned.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Police Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening when the pay rolls of the police force for September, amounting to $15,330.42, was read and approved.

Wm. Gallagher was nominated as a member of the police force and confirmed by the Committee.

A number of bills, amounting to $266 60, were read and ordered to be paid.

A special pay roll, amounting to $240.50, was also ordered to be paid.

Mr. Brann reported that in accordance with the order of the committee he has contracted with the Castle Shannon Coal Company to furnish the Central Station and Thirtieth ward Station Houses with coal at 8¾ cents per bushel. He has also made arrangements with Mr. Chas. Armstrong for furnishing the Seventeenth ward Station House with coal at 9 cents per bushel, and with Mr. Christ Seaton to furnish the Nineteenth ward Station House with coal at 8 cents per bushel. No provisions have yet been made for the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth ward Station Houses. The report was received and the action approved.

A communication from the Controller was read declining to pay a bill amounting to $165 for physician's bill for placing a new hose on Officer Hager, as he had no authority to do so, and he asked that the bill be presented to Councils with a recommendation for its passage. So ordered.

Mr. Foley presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to place policemen at Saw Mill Run and Allegheny Ferry Landing in Temperanceville. Adopted.

The committee then adjourned.

## CLOUD WORK.

### A Balloon Voyage.

### Incidents of the Trip.

**Drifting Before the Wind—A Glorious Panorama—How the City Looks from Above—Velocity and Altitude—The Perils of the Air—Dangers of the Aeronaut—Making a Landing—All Night in the Woods.**

Those of our readers who enlivened proceedings at their matutinal repast yesterday, with a properly attentive perusal of our columns, will remember distinctly, it was there recorded that the great sensation of Wednesday was the ascent of the monster air ship "Barnum" from the great Roman Hippodrome, which is just now daily affording delight and instruction to thousands of appreciative patrons. Neither will it be hard for such as have done their duty in this direction to recollect that what gave additional *eclat*, and we may say solemn impressiveness to the event, in addition to its Hippodromatical connections was the fact, that a trio of intrepid journalists—the indulged children of fond parents, and the beloved friends of thousands upon thousands of readers—had determined to abandon for a brief season the walks and ways of ordinary humanity, and in the general interests of civilization, seek in pastures new above prosaic *terra firma*, that for which the people of all ages, and kindred, tribe, and color sigh, and that which the readers of the GAZETTE daily have in such abundance—the latest, freshest, newsiest news. All this, we say, will be readily recalled, together with the brilliancy of that scene around the Hippodrome, as the flapping, giddy, silky monster flaied with its precious cargo, up into the blue empyrean, mind the shou's of the multitudes, and the answering echoes in the way of said bags from the aerial voyagers. All this, we say, is easily recalled, and it is the romance and glamor that gives it, to the outside world, a charm that might not have been so attractive had any one of those who participated or those who read of the scene, the misfortune to spend some subsequent hours in the cosy sanctum, where oft had resounded the scratching echo from the Faber of one of the voyagers—our "old pard"—he who so meekly, yet with true journalistic valor, for the honors of a GAZETTE representative. It is a pleasant pastime perhaps to sit around the gloming and think of the loved ones, who have gone on a pleasure jaunt in the ordinary way, but the pleasure of the evening reverie may be saddened there comes a reflection—equal to a possibility, if not probability that the dear absentee was on his way to the Coroners with a reasonable certainty of furnishing a subject for that official's investigation.

And the pleasure of this latter view of the situation, is not greatly enhanced either when there is the vacant chair, right in the line of vision, to constantly recall the memory of the absent one, and when as if that were not enough, all through the long, long hours of the night, inquirers of an all consuming morbid turn of mind, neglect to seek repose in the wild desire to hear from "them galoots," and who express the most tender solicitude as to whether "she burst" or "struck a tree." And as the night wears on, and no tidings come from the wanderers especially if as in this case, neither of the aeronauts are sky-ward—it is not to be supposed that those who have been left behind—the boys as well as the girls, can truthfully express themselves as in a state of most hilarious, blissful, contentment.

Would it be a marvel then if after

"The night had rolled back and its shadows were gone,

And a roseate morning had blushed into dawn,"

and still the question, "has she landed yet," remained unanswered—that the obituary column commenced to look attractive, and the obituary editor commenced his solemn work. Do we describe a fancy sketch or do we really. The question would hardly have been asked by the reader who was permitted to glance at the tear-blotted manuscript of the scribe yesterday about noon, as he proceeded to "lay himself out" in an obituary. As it was remarked, Farewell "Old Pard," Farewell. Thou wast a mild and lovely youth, who never missed an item. In thy bright lexicon of honor there was no such word as "a beat," yea."

"I guess you needn't go any further" seemed to float in as a parenthesis, and the missive that told of a safe landing was laid over the obituary lines. Grief was changed to hilarity.

Let us hasten on, as the novelists say, for a period of three or four hours, and then be privileged to stand in the presence of the re turned prodigal, make a thorough inspection, find him sound in wind and limb, and then hear him as he tells his story.

When a man has anything to tell it is not very difficult to pump him; thus our representative, after the first congratulations were over, to the question, "Well, Clowes, how do you like it, anyhow?" spoke up with enthusiasm and—but we'll let him tell his own story.

COMMENCING THE STORY.

"Well then, to make the story complete, I must start from the moment after the balloon being freed from all impediments, had commenced to ascend. Eugene O'Neill was on the bottom of the basket, Mr. Hudson was on the side furthest from the Hippodrome and I was in the middle of the car, on the side nearest the great tent. Professor Donaldson, our intrepid and thoroughly competent guide, was standing in the rigging of the car, and waving his handkerchief to the immense crowd which had congregated to see the "Barnum" start on its aerial voyage. Though the Professor thus seemed to be paying all his attention to the throng beneath, he was not forgetting to watch his "vessel." While to the crowd below he seemed to be intent in wishing its constituents adieu, he was safely issuing instructions to Mr. Hudson and myself to "pick up sand bags and stand ready with them." It either of us had any sensations of nervousness when we entered the car, and I am sure we can both disclaim them, the confident tone and assuring manner of the Professor dispelled them, and we felt that with such a man to guide the immense canvas bag which floated above us, danger was out of the question. Up, and still upward the aerial monster mounted, and our services, so far as the sand bags were concerned, being dispensed with, Mr. Hudson, Mr. O'Neill and myself stood up in the car for the purpose of taking a glance at what could be seen below."

"Was there no sensation of dizziness experienced?"

"Not in the least. The motion of the balloon was scarcely perceptible, and but for the fact that well known objects were rapidly decreasing in size it would have been almost impossible to tell that we were ascending rapidly."

"Then you directed your attention to objects beneath you?"

A MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

"Where else should we have directed our observations? At this time, say five minutes after leaving Union Park, all that could be seen above were the dark and lowering clouds, whilst beneath a panorama of surpassing loveliness met our astonished view. The immense Hippodrome tent gradually dwindled into diminutive proportions, and as our aerial ship continued to ascend, Allegheny City met our view as a miniature town, carefully laid out. City Hall was easily seen; as I gazed upon it I could but imagine it as a fit representation of some public building appropriated to the use of Lilliputians. Magnificent dwellings, palatial in their appearance to the walkers along the avenues they adorn, dwindled to assume the proportions of doll's houses, and even Mount Washington appeared but a pigmy wart upon the level, filled by our sister city. Men and women could easily be discerned but their persons had assumed such dwarfed proportions as to rest upon the ceilings of our parlors would be, when viewed from the cosy rocking chair, giants when compared with them. But to me the most noticeable feature in our sister city was the parks. Never before had I gained the slightest conception of the uniformity of their design or the taste displayed in their arrangement. Even Professor Donaldson, who has located in the cleanest cities above the largest cities in this country, had to enquire 'What is that elegantly laid out spot of grounds?' If any person wishes to see the Allegheny parks to their greatest advantage he must float over that city in a balloon."

"Then you think the parks are worth the $200,000 which have been expended upon them?"

"As I said before I first appreciated the thorough beauty of their arrangement on Thursday when sailing above them at a distance of a thousand feet. But before the strong breeze, our balloon soon drifted beyond the limit of the Parks, and a glorious bird's eye view of the country lying on and around Troy Hill was obtained. The comfortable homesteads surrounded by ample grounds, the fated Butcher's Run school house, the silent cemeteries, the manufactories on the banks of the Allegheny River and the Water Works, were glanced at, and as the balloon ascended they assumed proportions, which could but lead to the thought that the greatest works of man dwindle into utter insignificance, when compared with the infinity of space, this threshold of which we had not yet touched."

OVER THE CITY.

"Still upwards the balloon, without solicitation or urging, hurried the inmates of the pendant car. Catching a current of northern air the course was shaped over the Smoky City. Smoky, did I say; well on this occasion it was not smoky, for looking down from the dizzy height of three thousand feet, to which the hurrying monster had now attained, no traces of interfering smoke could be discerned. Beneath us lay the city, its busy hum unheard, the noise of the engines unnoticed, the clatter of the streets a thing but of conjecture. So far as our observations could lead to any conclusion a city full of buildings, the inhabitants of, and the workmen in which were dumb and noiseless. But still a city, its streets clearly defined, its busy inmates rapidly moving to and fro, its buildings large and improving. City Hall, the Monongahela House, the Court House, the leading banks, the newspaper offices, all clearly seen, but those who make these places their business resorts mere pigmies, noiseless and unheard. A plan of the windings of the streets of the old city more perfect than any yet prepared, laid out in exact proportions, and the long white lines of the new thoroughfares clearly defined. Still not a friendly face to be seen, not a well-known voice to be heard. We were looking down upon a familiar scene, but from a new aspect, and that aspect one which was solemn and impressive. On speeds the aerial ship—over Boyd's Hill which could only be known to be an elevation from previous experience of the fact, and toward the Monongahela River we shaped our course. Not so quickly, however, that Allegheny Cemetery does not receive a glimpse of recognition, and the new reservoirs come under observation, looking no larger than a postage stamp. If Kennedy, Lowry, Douglass, Howard and such like could see these works from a balloon, they would never think them large enough to squabble over.

OF THE MONONGAHELA.

"What direction did you take after passing over the city?"

"Immediately after passing over Soho, the balloon headed toward the Monongahela river. At this point we struck a current of rarer atmosphere and ascended with very great velocity until we had attained the altitude of some eight thousand feet. While we were rapidly increasing the distance between ourselves and the earth, Professor Donaldson called on Mr. Hudson to assist him in letting out the "drag" rope. This was 300 feet long and is of considerable importance on all aeronautic expeditions. It not only takes the place of ballast and helps to steady the balloon, but also acts as a sort of rudder. When this long time had been paid out I once again resumed my seat in the basket, and the scene which greeted my eyes baffled description. When we left the ground all was gloomy and gathering clouds threatened rain. At the altitude which we had attained, we found ourselves in a clear and balmy air, and looking to the West we saw a glorious sunset. The entire horizon was brilliantly lit up with roseate tints, and when glorious old Sol had sought his nightly couch these tints had been deepened into the brightest crimson. Still ascending I watched the gorgeous colors until one portion of the view was obstructed by what appeared to be a layer of smoke. Turning to Professor Donaldson, I called his attention to the fact and was greeted with a laugh for my pains. He informed me that we had passed beyond the gloomy clouds which had overhung our city throughout the day and that what I took for smoke was a layer of the rain *cirrhi* which had made our ascension a matter of doubt. Thus was the glorious sunset, so to speak, bisected. Below were the crimson tints still brightening the horizon and lighting the departing sun in its lofty home; while in the middle the fleecy clouds lying like a threatening pall over mother earth; while above, the sky had taken up the reflection of the departing rays of the king of day as if in prophesy that the morrow we should be greeted with this illumination, the dampening clouds notwithstanding."

POINTS OF INTEREST.

"While watching the departing sun I had almost forgotten to notice how our balloon was progressing, and on again looking before me I was surprised to find that we were making rapid headway up the Monongahela river. We were over Homestead, a village the suggestive name of which was fearfully wronged by the recent Hainsett tragedy. Over the city Poor Farm we flew with lightning speed and as we glanced at it, it seemed like a doll's house or a building of cardboard. On, and still on, before the increasing wind we would move quickly than the fleetest yacht before a favoring breeze. Mr. McKesport occupied the point of vision. As we neared this prosperous and bustling little town, for the first time since the city was left, it was evident by the sounds that our ascent was noticed. Though the shadows of twilight were quickly lengthening into the darkness of night it was still easy to discover that the population was turning out to watch the progress of the great Barnum balloon. Here the distance between us and the earth was considerably decreased, and the shouts of the people could easily be heard. It is almost unnecessary to say that the cheers were heartily responded to. Passing quickly over McKeesport, the balloon continued on its course still with great, though somewhat diminished velocity, until Monongahela City was sighted. However anxious the voyagers may have been to allow the residents of this place to witness the Barnum, the power which regulated their course, viz., the wind, put in a protest, and we only passed within hailing distance of the place."

A CHANGE IN THE COURSE.

"Then—I suppose your course must have been somewhat changed?"

"Yes—I believe so, for after sighting Monongahela City we soon came in view of Connellsville, and at the same time saw the lights of Dunbar Furnace. After sailing for some time as seemed to me equal distant between these two points, the balloon headed towards the latter, and we had a full view of its buildings. After hovering for some time in this neighborhood we struck a new current and found ourselves proceeding in a northeasterly direction. At this point we touched a denser atmosphere and descended considerably, so that for a great portion of the time the end of the "drag" rope was upon the ground. No town or village was observed for some time, and we felt considerable anxiety to ascertain the course which we were pursuing. During this period the lungs of the party were brought into requisition to ascertain our whereabouts. Whenever a light was seen in any cottage window we yelled vehemently and when the attention of the inmates of the house had been gained Professor Donaldson invariably cried out, "How far are we from Pittsburgh?" And strange to say every simple and isolated cottage invariably amused the party by inquiring "What town is this?" which was quite as amusing to the inmates of the house, as it was puzzling to the persons of whom the question was asked. Progressing somewhat slowly over the valleys of Fayette county, our party found themselves as jolly as any baggy party could be, and with joke and story, some half hour was pleasantly spent."

TOWARDS WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

"The fickle currents again placed us at their mercy, and with grier air we again ascended towards the clouds. As we found ourselves once more lifting from the surface of mother earth it was also discovered that we were leaving the beacon light of Dunbar furnace behind us and moving towards Westmoreland county. Whither we were drifting no one knew, nor indeed did any one care, as each of the adventurers had sufficient confidence in Professor Donaldson to be assured that he was safe under his management. For some half hour we traveled without any incident of importance, and also without sighting anything that bore the appearance of a village. Quiet and uninterrupted progress as comfortable as that in any railroad car gave an opportunity for taking bearings and after consulting the compass it was decided by Mr. O'Neill, who knew this country, that we were headed towards Westmoreland county. Visions of mountains and mountain flocks filled my mind and I ventured to inform the Professor as to the character of the country in that vicinity. My volunteered intelligence was courteously responded to, and I was assured that we had just five sand bags which could be emptied to help us in rising over the mountains, and that a valley between two high elevations was the very best place that could be chosen for a landing."

THE FIRST SCARE.

"Thoroughly reassured by the statements of Mr. Donaldson, I made up my mind that of all counties which could be selected for ballooning, Westmoreland was the very best, and comfortably settled myself for a continuation of our really pleasant sail. While enjoying the prospect of scudding peacefully through the clouds overlying the before-mentioned division of the Keystone State, my nerves received the first shock since our voyage had been commenced. Suddenly and without warning the basket came in contact with a huge walnut tree which stood the solitary guardian of the summit of a high hill, or as I afterwards learned from Mr. Hudson, a spur of the Chestnut Ridge. There was a grinding and tearing jerk, an inversion of the car to an angle of forty-five degrees and we had passed the tree, having filled our basket with a score or two of the yet unripe fruit. Mr. Hudson had been struck on the nose, my fingers had lost much skin and I instinctively looked round for the Professor. He was standing on the edge of the basket and to my unasked question, though no doubt unexpressed enquiry, "How did that happen?" he answered by replied by asking "How do you like it boys?" Of course we all liked it (?) but we hoped it would not happen again."

A DISAPPEARANCE.

"Up to this time the seat in the rear of the car had three occupants, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Hudson and myself."

"Do you mean to say that any of the party was lost?"

"Oh, dear no. Shortly after our encounter with the walnut tree, however, Mr. O'Neill took up his quarters at the bottom of the basket. Just after we started, Professor Donaldson had pointed out to us some ropes in the bottom of the basket which he called "hand ropes," and which he stated would be the safest things that could be grasped at the time a landing was made. I do not mean to say that when Mr. O'Neill left the seat he had an eye on these ropes and took up the position stated on account of their propiquity, although it must be admitted that he stayed there till we had landed. There are two other explanations for his conduct—first, it had become so dark that he could not all his sight by means of his glasses—and second, Hudson's lunch basket was in that part of the car. If he did not know the bottom of the car as a precautionary measure he certainly did so for the purpose of nourishing the inner man, for when the said lunch was inquired for it was found that Mr. O'Neill had demolished all the basket contained. If there is one way more than another by which the courage can be increased it is by attending to the stomach, and this will no doubt account for the valor of Mr. O'Neill after we landed (and he was innocent of the fact we had landed) Mr. O'N. carefully manipulated those "hand ropes."

MY FIRST SCARE

After the walnut tree adventure I felt prepared for anything, and began to congratulate myself that I understood all the troubles of ballooning. But I was doomed to disappointment, and must admit with all sincerity that I was really frightened shortly after. We had several other tree collisions, but having learned wisdom from experience I kept my hands within the basket and scrupulously ducked my head when I knew there was a chance that a limb of a tree might catch me too affectionately, and thus escaped all further injury. But the experiences in a balloon vary as do all other experiences. Some twenty minutes after we had hardly touched earth, while ascending the side of a steep hill (or mountain, the darkness forbids me to say which), our balloon came in contact with a stripped tree, which was as thick as a man's body. By some means the netting which surrounds the gas bag became entangled with a limb, and the balloon was fast. At this time we were going at least at the rate of a mile a minute, and as soon as the limb stopped our progress the balloon commenced to whirl around the trunk with fearful velocity, the basket in the meantime assuming an almost perpendicular position. I was scared, it is no disgrace to say so—he tree was groaning and surging, the basket was creaking and swaying, and for fear seemed to me that the oiled silk would be ripped. But as I was studying the situation the tree snapped making a report as loud as a small cannon, and once more the balloon was free, and going at its proper velocity. On looking back I found that the trunk had been snapped off short and as clean as a pipe stem could have been fractured. I need not assure you that when I found myself again rushing along before the wind I drew a breath of relief.

ANOTHER DANGER ESCAPED.

After this adventure we encountered several little jerks from the catching of the "drag" rope, but none of them of sufficient strength to create much excitement among our now thoroughly trained aerial party. Still to the northward the lights of Greensburg were observed, and taking an opposite current our course was again shaped to the south, and we sighted Latrobe. After travelling around this town for some time we were taken in the direction of the little town of Youngstown. When nearly over the place, the "drag" rope again became entangled with something, and the balloon was brought to a sudden halt. At this time I was again really frightened. Just at the very time that the rope caught, a heavy wind sprang up and struck the balloon. Not being able to take advantage of this gust, the vessel careened over and the wind striking it from the lower end, it began to flap and shake like the torn sail of a vessel in a storm. The intrepid Donaldson, still cool and collected, climbed into the concentrating hoop and did all he could to right the balloon, but for some minutes it still continued to flap and shiver as every gust of wind struck it. The basket performed unpleasant evolutions and I shivered. Afraid to look below to calculate the distance to the ground, I could only gaze upon the fluttering gas bag and calculate upon its chances of collapse. My fears were, however, soon dispelled, as the rope became detached, and the freed balloon, with increased velocity sped up the side of a spur of the Chesnut Ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, at a velocity of a mile and a quarter a minute.

INTERESTED RUSTICS.

This, to me at the time, somewhat serious incident, was not without a ludicrous side. At the time the rope caught we were very near to the village of Youngstown, and our loud conversation soon announced to the dwellers therein that strange visitors were near. As soon as it was ascertained that these strangers were balloonists, a hundred of the young men residents ran out. Professor Donaldson shouted to some of these to take hold of the "drag" rope, telling them that if they could hold the rope we could make a landing. Some two or three who found the end took hold of it just at the moment that it became disentangled, and as soon as the balloon continued its course threw from their feet to the ground with great force. The balloon passed quite over the village, and as this accident had brought us close to the ground the "drag" rope was drawn over several of the roofs of the houses. This was the case with the residence of a Mr. Williams, who hearing a strange noise upon his shingles became so alarmed, thinking that he heard robbers that he jumped from his bed and fired three shots from his revolver. It was generally supposed by the villagers that we were in trouble and unable to make a landing. Under this impression a party of some thirty of them was organized who started out to hunt for us on the Chestnut Ridge. After keeping up the search until nearly midnight, and it having proved unsuccessful, the young men returned to the village and told their friends that we had gone up the Ligonier Valley. Their supposition was not very much out of the way.

THE LANDING.

Having left Youngstown and passed over a spur of the Chestnut Ridge, Professor Donaldson stated that he had made up his mind to make a landing at the first convenient spot. Continuing along the course of this portion of the Allegheny mountains, another eminence was reached, with more tree experience and what was evidently a valley, was reached.

At this time it was pitch dark, so dark indeed that the ground beneath was one mass of blackness, without outline of hill or appearance of habitation. Under these circumstances the Professor trusted to his ears, and after throwing down a walnut to find the depth, and hearing the ripple of distant water, he determined to land at this point. Mr. Hudson, at the word of command, threw over the anchor, and the Professor himself disengaged the grapnell. Both at once caught and in a few moments the air ship became stationary. Mr. Donaldson gave a pull at the valve and in another minute the balloon was descending. None of us knew where we were going to land, and in a short time the crashing of the tree tops proved that we were descending in a clump of forest. It was too late to do anything at that time. Crash we came down, heavy limbs of trees falling all around, the basket now one side up, now the other, until finally it became wedged between three trees, and the Professor tied it fast to the trunks of two. We were still some six feet from the ground, but as the night were on the basket gradually sunk until at last it rested upon *terra firma*. It was a hazardous place to make a landing, but under the circumstances no safer place could possibly have been chosen, as no one was hurt in the slightest degree.

A NIGHT IN THE WOODS.

As soon as the balloon was firmly secured Professor Donaldson prepared to take a sleep in the bottom of the basket, and after having wrapped himself in a garment which reminded one of postiffical robes, he was soon in the land of Nod. Messrs. O'Neill and Hudson started out on a foraging expedition and I was left on watch. About an hour after our landing the wind suddenly rose and the balloon began to surge and careen among the tree tops, and soon several holes were pierced through the gas bag through which the gas commenced to escape freely. The foraging party soon returned and reported that they could find no hospitable dwelling and the aeronautic quartette had to come to the conclusion that the night must be spent in the woods. The darkness betrain the trees was intense and the temperature was so near zero that fresh chestnut and extremities grew icy cold. But there was no help for it—in a strange country, no one knew where, with no homestead near, the basket was the only refuge and in it all four prepared to try to sleep. That sleep was however, except for the Professor, utterly useless and the night or morning was spent in pleasant repartee and general conversation.

OUT OF THE WOODS.

About half-past three o'clock the moon made its appearance, and Professor Donaldson and myself determined to make a prospecting tour. Just about this time a team was heard above us, and taking the direction from which the sound proceeded we found ourselves upon the National Pike. On inquiry of a rustic upon the roadside, we found that Latrobe was ten miles and Youngstown eight miles from the place where we had landed. Obtaining a spring-cart with a sturdy farmer we rode to the latter place, and after procuring good breakfast the Professor engaged a wagon and four axemen to extricate the balloon and take it to the railroad station at Latrobe. After cutting down some ten or twelve trees, the balloon and netting were taken down and the party of aeronauts, with the balloon, took the 12:15 P. M. train from Latrobe for this city, arriving here at 2:15 P. M. It is unnecessary to say that the balloon and the netting were very much injured by the descent."

OFFICIAL RECORD.

"Is that all?

"Why, unless you want the official record of the trip?"

"Of course we want that."

"As fully as I can give it, it is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1874.—Balloon Ascension in Balloon "Barnum," from the Hippodrome, Union Park, Allegheny. Professor Donaldson in charge, accompanied by Messrs. O'Neill, Hudson and Clowes. Left Union Park 6:22 P. M. Landed near mouth of Ligonier Valley, on Loyal Hanna creek, ten miles from Latrobe, 10:15 P. M., same day. Distance traveled 120 miles; greatest altitude over one and one-fourth miles; greatest velocity one and one-fourth miles and one half mile per minute. This is the longest balloon trip ever made from this city.

## PITTSBURGH FINANCES.

**The Report of Controller Snodgrass for the Month of September.**

City Controller Snodgrass, whose books are always in order, makes the following statement from them, showing the receipts and expenditures of the city during the month of September.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Market | $ 4,294 21 |
| Fifth ward market | 12 95 |
| Fifth avenue market | 393 00 |
| South Side market | 357 00 |
| Second ward market | 672 84 |
| City weigh scales | 357 97 |
| Monongahela wharf | 525 00 |
| Allegheny wharf | 100 00 |
| South Side wharf | 225 00 |
| Interest—public balances | 2 146 58 |
| Building inspection | 265 00 |
| City gauging | 274 40 |
| Weighing coal—private scales | 152 37 |
| City tax, 1871 | 50 00 |
| Fire tax, 1871 | 50 00 |
| Lawrenceville special tax, 1871 | 50 00 |
| City tax | 6 870 43 |
| Odd city special tax | 1,995 88 |
| Lawrenceville special tax | 39 20 |
| Business Tax | 4 046 79 |
| Water rents | 12 858 64 |
| Streets, grading and paving | 1,413 24 |
| Bonds sold, Water Extension Loan, per City Attorney, Geo. B. Hill & Co | 3,000 00 |
| Vehicle licenses | 372 50 |
| Water Works | 139 00 |
| Mayor's office, Hon. J. Blackmore | 5,797 75 |
| Aldermen fines | 50 00 |
| Refunded interest | 6 00 |
| Pleasant Valley Railway Co | 300 00 |
| Street and Sewer Impr't Fund, under 50 per Ord | 7,485 97 |
| Streets, grading and paving, South Side | 3,794 18 |
| Streets, improvement under Penn Avenue Act | 2,780 02 |
| Printing ordinances | 15 00 |
| Refunded on warrant 1,607 Wightman | 6 00 |
| | $59,126 68 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest | $ 1,481 67 |
| Salaries | 1,258 28 |
| Printing | 2,689 23 |
| Fire Department | 13 515 00 |
| Police | 16,298 26 |
| Water Works | 9 850 33 |
| Streets | 14 823 51 |
| Diamond Market | 522 30 |
| Fifth Ward Market | 25 00 |
| Fifth Avenue Market | 85 00 |
| South Side Market | 159 23 |
| Monongahela Wharf | 272 13 |
| South Side Wharf | 111 33 |
| Contingent | 280 33 |
| City Scales | 13 35 |
| City property | 4 062 17 |
| Finance | 2 313 50 |
| Bonds | 3,244 02 |
| Surveys | 951 26 |
| Water Extension | 93 967 50 |
| Water Bonds, interest | 136 565 50 |
| Street and Sewer Improvements | 13,951 13 |
| Board of Health | 1,500 00 |
| Lawrenceville Bonds Redeemed | 5 990 08 |
| Fire Dep't Bonds Interest | 7,090 00 |
| Main St., Temperanceville | 3,794 18 |
| | $332,724 22 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury, Aug. 31 | $617,526 76 |
| Receipts for Sept | 59,126 68 |
| Total | 676,653 44 |
| Disbursements in Sept | 332,724 22 |
| Balance in Treasury Sept. 30 | 343,929 22 |
| Deposited in City Depositories Oct. 1 | 343,929 22 |

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Freehold Bank | $114,643 68 |
| Pittsburgh, Savings Bank | 114,643 67 |
| Duquesne Bank | 114,643 67 |

## SHOOTING ON SEVENTH AVENUE.

**A Frightened Lady Calls for the Services of an Officer.**

On Thursday night a patrolman on Seventh avenue was walking along his beat near Grant street, when he discovered a woman standing in the door of a residence, with her hair hanging about her shoulders. No sooner did she discover the officer than did she request him to come with her, stating that she was afraid that a certain gentleman was going to shoot himself, as he had already discharged a number of shots from his revolver within the building. On going in the officer tapped the man on the shoulder and asked what he was doing, when he replied that he would show him, and pointed his revolver at him, which the officer seized, and in the scuffle the chamber fell to the floor. The weapon was taken from him, and in a short time thereafter, the man was seen in a saloon helping himself to some stimulants. An information is to be made against him and we withhold names until this is done.

**Duc of Saxe Hats**

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

## THE COURTS.

**YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

**Criminal Court.**

*(Before Judge Sterrett.)*

J. C. Bigley alias Nick Kelly, was brought up for trial yesterday morning on charges of false pretenses and forging. There were eight indictments chargery him with the former offense, and two with the latter. It will be recollected that Kelly is the young man who obtained large quantities of goods from different merchants of the city on the representation that he was a son of N. J. Bigley, the coal merchant. Kelly is a nephew of Mr. Bigley and was in his employ, and by representing that he was his son and by forging letters, he kept himself in very good circumstances. Among the dealers who were victimized were F. H. Eaton & Co., James E. Stevenson & Co., A. L. McKaig, S. T. Roberts, Morgenstern & Co., W. A. Heimberger, Chas. Babb, Henry G. Hall and Wm. Negley. Kelly pleaded guilty to all the indictments, and was remanded for sentence.

Harry McDonnell and Edward Wesser, indicted for the larceny of a suit of clothes, valued as fifty dollars, on oath of Mary O'Connor, were found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each in the Work House.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James O. Hamilton and Frank Ker